The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NOTICE.

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It is the best Family Paper published in the city. Its columns contain all the local events of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and surrounding towns. It is free from all objectionable reading matter unfit to be read in the family circle. Our *Special Correspondents* at Washington and Harrisburg will keep its readers thoroughly posted on all that transpires at these two Capitals. *Important Telegraph News*, from all parts of the *United States and Europe*, will be found in the GAZETTE daily.

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On the Railroads.

The GAZETTE will be found on all trains of the different Railroads running in and out of this city. If any of our friends when traveling cannot buy the GAZETTE on the train, they will confer a favor by dropping us a line informing us of the fact.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The recognized bonded indebtedness of Minnesota is $480,000.

—The weather was very cold at St. Paul last night—25 degrees below zero.

—The Erie express, due in New York at noon on Friday, was wrecked by a collision with a coal train.

—The management of the West Wisconsin Railroad has been transferred to the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

—The North Pacific Coast Railroad was formally opened on Thursday. It is completed from San Cilito to Tomales, fifty-two miles.

—A Nashville dispatch says Johnson stock is going up in the Senatorial contest, his opponents not being able as yet to settle on any one against him.

—The total amount of the foreign debt of Indiana is $1,172,755. In addition to this, the domestic debt due the school sinking fund is $3,904,783. The total permanent school fund is $8,711,819.

—The Sand Rock Works, about nine miles from Paterson, N. J., exploded last Thursday night, causing the loss of a number of lives. The sound of the explosion was distinctly heard, and attracting the attention of the flagman at a railroad crossing, he was run over by a train.

—A fire broke out on Friday morning in Seaman's jewelry store in Honesdale, Pa., and spread rapidly southward, destroying thirteen buildings. Twenty-two business firms are burned out. Coyne's Hotel and Snyder's large dry goods establishment are destroyed. The loss is estimated at over $100,000; insurance $85,000.

—In the Cook county, Ill., court, the will of the late Martin O. Walker, of Chicago, was refused probate. The trustees of the estate have appealed, and the case now goes to the Circuit Court. The will in dispute, which involves about two millions of property, was made by Mr. Walker shortly before his last marriage, which occurred two weeks before his death. By the will he made over all his property to certain heirs and assigns, and by a codocil after his marriage he affirmed this disposition of the property, thus excluding his wife from any portion thereof.

—Hatch McDaniels, a steamboat captain, was killed at Point Pleasant, W. Va., last Wednesday, by Wm. Weitzell. The latter had been absent, and on his return home he learned that a criminal intimacy existed between McDaniels and his wife. Seizing a shot gun, he started to find McDaniels, who had just gone to the river to water a horse. Overtaking him, Weitzell shot him in the leg, wounding him badly, and causing the horse to throw him. Weitzell then walked up to the wounded man, and placing the muzzle of the gun to his body, delivered another barrel, containing eleven shot, killing him.

A COLORED VOTER'S PROTEST.

He is Opposed to the Establishment of Separate Schools for Colored Children in Allegheny.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Give us our rights and we will take care of ourselves. It is high time the colored citizens of Allegheny city should come out boldly but respectfully and assert their privileges, particularly when we see the School Board of Allegheny city at its last two meetings discriminating against the colored citizen, on no other ground than that of color, except the power of prejudice and the idea that might makes right. The Constitution of the United States declares who are citizens and what they are entitled to, and forbids discrimination on account of color. The Constitution of this State knows none of its citizens by color.

Now the honorable Allegheny School Controllers claim to have received a petition from the colored people of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards, which petition is also alleged to contain the names of nine directors, asking for the establishment of a separate school house for the benefit of the colored children of the wards referred to. After making numerous inquiries and spending an entire day endeavoring to ascertain who the colored men are that signed the petition, I am glad to state that I did not find a single one so stupid as to do so, but I did learn that the colored people of the wards are bitterly opposed to discrimination and have no desire to be taxed for the building of school houses especially for them. I fail to see the right of a Common School Board to legislate on account of color. Whenever colored children are to be educated the most desirable place for their school house seems to be on some back street, or behind some stone wall, where the dear children will not get abused. Nine members from three wards have got wonderfully scared because so many colored children are not attending school. They seem to be almost as much frightened as Gov. Wise was when Jno. Brown took Hafer's Ferry. The colored people know their rights and demand only what the law guarantees to all its citizens. I hope that when the committee, which has charge of the so called petition, reports, that the Board will carefully and prayerfully consider the matter and if it does the colored children will not look so dark to them.

COLORED VOTER.

TAXING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A Legal Question Settled—Letter from the State Commissioner—Not a Foreign Insurance Company Authorized to do Business in Pennsylvania.

The following correspondence will prove interesting to business and insurance men:

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1875.

Thos. S. Bigelow, Esq., City Attorney:

DEAR SIR:—Please inform me whether all insurance companies, domestic as well as foreign, doing business in the city of Pittsburgh, are exempt from the city business tax which is now levied on and collected from other domestic corporations and individuals doing business in this city.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
C. L. MAGEE,
Treasurer.

In order to be enabled to answer the above conundrum, the City Solicitor addressed a communication to J. M. Forster, Esq., Insurance Commissioner of this State, and received the following reply:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OF PENN'A,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER,
HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 7th, 1874.

Thos. S. Bigelow, Esq., City Attorney, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of yours of the 5th inst. Sec. 17, Act of April 4th, 1873, establishing this department, makes it unlawful for any city to impose any license fee or tax upon insurance companies or their agents, "authorized to transact business under this act." This only applies to foreign insurance companies and their agents licensed by the State. Home companies derive their authority to transact business from their respective charters. As the State imposes a heavy tax upon the premiums taken by foreign companies it was not thought fair to permit any local taxation upon the same business. Every lawful agent of a foreign company holds a certificate from this department, but just at this particular time there is not a single company (foreign) or agent au thorized to do business in this State. The certificates all expired Dec. 31st, 1874, and I cannot retainty say what companies purpose continuing business until the annuals statements and applications for renewal are filed with me. I expect to procure a supplement from the Legislature which will hereafter prevent this interregnum.

Yours Truly,
J. M. FOSTER,
Ins. Com.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

The Louisiana Question Again Discussed.

Senator Thurman's Resolution Amended and Passed.

General Butler Introduces a Bill for a New Election.

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1875.

SENATE.

Naval Appropriation.

Mr. SARGENT moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the House bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30th, 1876. Agreed to.

The bill was then read, and the amendments reported by the committee were concurred in, as follows: Increasing the appropriation for the pay of computers and clerks for compiling and preparing for publication the American Ephemeri and Nautical Almanac from $18,000 to $20,000; increasing the amount for the continuance of the work on new planets discovered by American astronomers from $2,000 to $5,000; increasing the amount for necessary repairs of the naval laboratory, hospitals, &c., from $5,000 to $20,000; reducing the amount for provisions for officers, seamen and marines from $1,300,000 to $1,244,000; striking out the proviso that work on boilers, machinery, &c., shall be done in the shops of navy yards when practicable; increasing the amount for fuel, heating and lighting the Naval Academy from $10,000 to $15,000; increasing the amount for contingent expenses of the Naval Academy from $36,000 to $41,000; appropriating $5,000 for the transportation of officers of the Marine Corps traveling without troops; increasing the amount for repairs of barracks, rent of offices, etc., for the Marine Corps, from $6,000 to $10,000; making an appropriation of $20,000 for the payment of discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn; increasing the amount for contingent expenses of the Marine Corps from $15,000 to $20,000.

Mr. SARGENT said the total amount appropriated by the bill was a little over $16,000,000, somewhat larger than the appropriation last year. The principal item of increase was coal for ships' use. The Senate Committee had reported in favor of increasing the appropriations made by the bill as it came from the House in a very few small items.

The bill was then read the third time and passed.

Railroad Aid.

Mr. LEWIS (Va.) introduced a bill to aid the Washington and Ohio Railroad Company in the construction of its road to the Ohio river. Referred.

The Tennessee Massacre.

Mr. CLAYTON submitted a resolution requesting the Attorney General of the United States to communicate to the Senate a copy of the report of the United States Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee relating to the massacre in that district last summer.

Mr. COOPER submitted an amendment so as to include all communications on the subject which passed between the Executive of the State of Tennessee and the President of the United States.

The amendment was accepted and the resolution agreed to.

The Louisiana Troubles.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Thurman in regard to the Louisiana troubles.

Mr. BAYARD said two years ago he introduced a resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to the conduct of Major Lewis Merrill, United States army, in South Carolina. Then, as now, the Senator from New York (Conkling) offered an amendment leaving it discretionary with the President to answer. That resolution, with the amendment, passed the Senate on the 3d of March, 1873, and to this day the President had treated it with contemptuous silence. With full knowledge of the conduct of this Major Merrill in South Carolina, he had been sent to "green fields and pastures new" in Louisiana. Never since the time when the American colonies had separated themselves from Great Britain had the people of this country been brought face to face with greater questions than those to-day. The issue was whether we should have a free government or a military dictatorship. The remarks of the Senators from Indiana (Merton), Vermont (Edmunds), and Illinois (Logan) were calculated to obscure the question by partisan appeals to the prejudices of the people from the true merits of the case.

Mr. BAYARD then spoke of the circumstances attending the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana, the action of the Returning Board, etc. He asked the Senate and American people if President Grant had a legal warrant to interfere in the organization of that Legislature, and declared that this debate would close, and no lawyer would be able to produce any statute showing a warrant for any such action.

Mr. BAYARD then quoted from a speech delivered by him in the Senate on the 27th of February, 1873, in which he argued that the dangers which were menacing the liberties of the people of Louisiana then were also menacing the liberties of the American people. Had the policy of the President been modified since then? No, sir; it had been doggedly intensified. There was not one case where the displeasure of the President had been signified by the removal of an improper official—not a single instance of rebuke. Sheridan had been sent to New Orleans secretly to dragoon the people of Louisiana. He arrived there on Tuesday, the 4th inst., by the merest accident of the Legislature. He conferred with none of those who had the welfare of the State at heart, but only with Kellogg and his adherents, and then produced from his own pocket authority to assume command. Other officers of the army, higher and lower than Sheridan, had been passed over, and he was personally selected to interfere from time with the organization of the State Legislature. He (Mr. Bayard) did not wish to detract from the glories of this officer. They were won both in civil and war, but he was an officer of the army of the United States, fed and clothed by the people, and the servant of the people, and in no way their master.

He then read from the Constitution of the United States, and said if this military officer, with whatever glory he may have attained by his sword, is stronger than our guarantees of liberty, then let us know it now. The issue cannot be raised too soon.

Mr. BAYARD then quoted from dispatches of Sheridan to the Secretary of War, and asked who would say that this officer (Sheridan) was ever fit to breathe the air of a republican government. He next quoted from a dispatch of Sheridan declaring that certain persons be declared banditti, and said if there was now the tone in the Executive Department of this country that there once was, that officer (Sheridan) would never sign his name again as Lieutenant General of the United States Army. If that officer had been in a hostile country, he could not have made a more brutal or bloody threat. Such language as that used in his dispatch was like that used by the captain of a band of janissaries asking for instructions from some Oriental despot. General Sheridan had no one quality to fit him for the duties to command Louisiana. His first quality should be good-will towards the people of the State.

Mr. BAYARD next read the dispatch of Secretary Belknap approving the course of General Sheridan, and said the disgust which he (Bayard) felt at the language of General Sheridan was rather increased towards him who would pen such an answer. He believed the American people would repudiate Belknap and all those who undertook to endorse this action of General Sheridan. The proposition was here presented for the first time that the President of the United States could of his own motion adjudge the fact that such domestic violence existed in the State as would justify him in interfering in the organization of the State Legislature. The powers of a State Legislature to judge of the qualification and election of its own members were just as secure as the powers of the Congress of the United States to judge its members. If Congress permitted such power as this to be exercised by the President in Louisiana today, it might be exercised in New York to-morrow, Massachusetts next day, and in the Congress of the United States on the 4th of March next. A single brigade could take charge of the Capitol on the 4th of March next, shut out the people and give seats to friends of the dominant party only. To-day was the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, a battle which covered the American arms with glory. Should the story of 1815 be dimmed or clouded by the same of 1875. Was it to be that those who fought against such fearful odds to defend that city in 1815 fought for nothing? It map have been that mistakes were made, that misjudgement and high partisan feeling all combined led the President to take the action he did. But he (Bayard) hoped that the American people would give him a command by which he would be forced to obey the laws and take his armed hand from the throat of Louisiana.

Mr. SCHURZ said he desired to speak in regard to Louisiana, but was too much indisposed to do so to-day. He then offered the following resolution, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration on Monday:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana their rights of self-government under the Constitution, and to report, with the least possible delay, by bill or otherwise.

The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Conkling to insert the resolution of Mr. Thurman calling upon the President for information in regard to the Louisiana troubles the words "If not incompatible with public interest," it was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 21—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Boreman, Boutwell, Cameron, Clayton, Conkling, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry (Michigan), Flanagan, Freilnghuysen, Hamilton (Texas), Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill (Maine), Morrill (Vermont), Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Wadleigh, West and Windom—32.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Fenton, Ferry, (Connecticut), Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton, (Maryland), Johnston, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Ransom, Saulsbery, Schurz, Stevenson, Thurman and Tipton—21.

Mr. MORTON submitted an amendment to add to the resolution the following words: "Or whether he has any information in regard to the existence in the State of Louisiana of an armed organization hostile to the Government of the State and intent upon overthrowing such State Government by force."

Mr. MERRIMON moved to amend the amendment as follows: "And particularly whether persons whom he has recognized as official authorities of said State of Louisiana were elected according to the Constitution and laws of that State, and if so, how and by what means he ascertained such fact, and whether other persons than those recognized by him as such authorities claimed and claim to be lawful authorities of said State, and upon what grounds the last mentioned persons claimed to be said lawful authorities, with all the information furnished the Executive Department by said persons to sustain such claim, and all communications between the Executive Department and said persons in reference to said claims, and what and all information he had and has to that effect."

After considerable discussion Mr. MERRIMON withdrew his amendment, and the amendment submitted by Mr. Morton was agreed to.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. SARGENT submitted an amendment to insert in Mr. Thurman's resolution after the word "Senate," where it last occurs, the words "under whatcircumstance, and," so that the resolution will read as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby requested to inform the Senate, if not incompatible with public interest, whether any portion of the army of the United States, or any officers, soldier or soldiers, of such army, did in any manner interfere or intermeddle with the control or seek to control the organization of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, or of either of the branches thereof, on the 4th instant, and especially whether any person or persons claiming seats in either branch of said Legislature have been deprived thereof or prevented from taking the same by any such military force, officer or soldier, and if such has been the case, then that the President inform the Senate under what circumstance and by what authority such military intervention and interference have taken place, and what the facts and information in regard to the existence in the State of Louisiana of an armed organization hostile to the Government of the State and intent upon overturning such Government by force.

The amendment of Mr. Sargent was agreed to and the resolution adopted as amended.

Mr. CONKLING called for the ayes and nays on the Louisiana resolution.

The Chair (Sargent) ruled that the call was too late.

Pensions.

Mr. INGALLS, from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely on Mr. Wright's bill to repeal the law allowing pension agents thirty cents for each voucher prepared and paid by them. Placed on the calendar with the adverse report.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

Revenue Receipts.

On motion of Mr. COX, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish the House with a statement of the receipts from revenue for the second quarter of the fiscal year of 1874; also whether the estimates of receipts in his last annual report for the other three quarters of the current fiscal year have undergone any modification which may require additional taxation.

Irwin's Health.

The Speaker presented a certificate of Doctors Johnson and Garnat that the health of Richard B. Irwin, the recusant witness in the Pacific Mail investigation, is such that his confinement in the common jail would be attended with results pernicious to his health, the extent of which they cannot predict.

After some discussion the communication was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) then moved that, pending the investigation and report of the Committee on Ways and Means, the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to retain Irwin in his personal custody. Rejected—Yeas 56, nays 160.

The Speaker then proceeded to the call o committees for

Private Bills.

A bill reported by Mr. YOUNG (Ga.), authorizing the President to promote Allen E. Eddy and Rufus Saxton to be Lieutenant Colonels and Deputy Quartermaster Generals, to date from the 28th of July, 1866, and to take places on the army register next below Colonel Stewart Van Vliet, gave rise to a lively discussion, in which the whole question of the relative merits of regular and volunteer officers came up, Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), opposing the bill because it placed volunteer officers lower on the army register, and Messrs. YOUNG (Georgia), MCDOUGALL (New York), NESMITT and KELLOGG (Connecticut) advocating the bill and defending the military reputation of regular army officers.

After discussion the bill passed.

Another Election in Louisiana.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) introduced a bill to provide for a legal and fair election in the State of Louisiana, and by officers of that State a republican form of Government. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. It directs that an election be held on the fourth Tuesday in May next for members of the Legislature. He conferred with none of those who had the welfare of the State at heart, but only with Kellogg and his adherents, and then produced from his own pocket authority to assume command. Other officers of the army, higher and lower than Sheridan, had been passed over, and he was personally selected to interfere from time with the organization of the State Legislature. He (Mr. Bayard) did not wish to detract from the glories of this officer. They were won both in civil and war, but he was an officer of the army of the United States, fed and clothed by the people, and the servant of the people, and in no way their master.

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SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Southern Rebellion.

Gen. Sheridan's Course Ably Defended.

Thursday's Northern Mail Burned.

Thomas A. Scott Before the Pacific Railroad Committee.

Adverse Report on Pennsylvania War Claims.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1875.

The New Rebellion.

Since Tuesday morning until to-night, the Senate has been engaged discussing the new rebellion in its various aspects. Senator Scott made a terrible arraignment of the Southern political vendetta, from knowledge gained by experience as chairman of the Ku-Klux Investigating Committee. Senator Clayton rebuked the arrogance of ex-Rebel General Senator Gordon, by exposing the untruthfulness of his statements. Senator Morton, in the closing debate tonight, made a truly grand defence of General Sheridan. Taken altogether, the debate has greatly strengthened and consolidated the Republican party.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

Thomas A. Scott appeared before the House Pacific Railroad Committee to-day, and made able and convincing statements in favor of the Government guaranteeing the interest of a limited amount of Southern Pacific railroad bonds, producing a very favorable impression upon the committee.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1875.

The Pacific Mail Subsidy Business.

The Committee on Ways and Means resumed the Pacific Mail investigation. Richard C. Parsons, member of Congress from Cleveland, read a statement, of which the principal points are as follows: About three years ago witness was employed by Stockwell as his lawyer to aid him in presenting to Congress an application for an increased subsidy. The arrangement was made with Stockwell individually, he being an old friend and client of witness in Cleveland, where both resided. In pursuance of the arrangement witness devoted much time and labor to the collection of statistics and the preparation of an argument in favor of the measure proving its value and importance to commerce and ship building and other interests of the country. He openly did all he could to urge this measure upon the individual members of Congress, never asking any one for his vote, but securing attention to the facts and arguments presented. His connection with this matter was well known in Ohio, as well as in Washington, and was not in any way concealed. He received for his services and expenses $12,000 from Stockwell, and, he thinks, also $1,500 from Irwin, by draft on New York. He paid no portion of this money to Stockwell. He sent $3,000 to his brother-in-law, who rendered him valuable service as his clerk, in gathering statistics. Two thousand dollars of the amount was for traveling expenses, printing, &c., and the balance was for himself. Stockwell had no knowledge whatever of any members of Congress receiving money, or having been approached corruptly, or that Irwin was expending any money in that, or any other way, except for household expenses.

Parsons was examined at considerable length, and confirmed, by his answers, all the foregoing statements. His testimony was given under oath.

John G. Schomaker, Representative in Congress from Brooklyn, N. Y., testified that during 1871, 1872 and 1873 he was attorney for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and also for Stockwell and Irwin individually; had a check for $275,000 given me by my clients in confidential relations, and after the transaction under the check was drawn by Richard B. Irwin.

Northern Mail Burned.

By the burning of a postal car in a collision on the Baltimore & Potomac Railway, last night, the entire Northern mail from Washington, including the accumulated day's mail from the South, excepting one pouch and canvass bag for Baltimore, was destroyed. The body of Postal Clerk Thomas Fayman has arrived here. It is burned to a crisp. The only thing saved from the burned car is the express box, but the money it contained was destroyed.

Important packages and letters from the Executive Departments and more than 1,000 official circulars calling for reports from national banks were burned; also $400,000 in new national bank notes, but a large portion of this amount may be found in the ashes of the Department here. It appears the amount of legal tenders and fractional currency burned will approximate $300,000, even if it does not exceed that amount.

Pennsylvania War Claims.

The Committee on War Claims to-day made an adverse report on the House bill for the relief of certain citizens of Pennsylvania who suffered loss from the Union and Confederate troops during the invasion of that State by General Lee's army. The bill proposed an appropriation of $1,254,000. The committee take the ground in opposing the bill that the Government is under no obligation or duty to compensate its citizens for property seized, damaged or destroyed by a public enemy or in battle by Government forces, or wantonly or unauthorizedly by its troops, but only for such losses as occur from the military operations to repel a threatened attack of or in advancing to meet an enemy.

Louisiana Affairs.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day all official dispatches and others containing instructions to General Sheridan for his guidance in New Orleans was read. In addition thereto press reports of to-day were a subject of attention. Official dispatches from General Sheridan were also received. The Administration is now awaiting official information prior to the time at which Gen. Sheridan took command of the Department before deciding definitely upon a report to Congress.

FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE.

The Cabinet Crisis.

LONDON, January 8.—A Paris special says that MacMahon has decided to summon Dufaure, Labonlaee, De Larcy, and Castellan to form a Cabinet and agree as to the political programme. It is certain that this attempt to constitute a Cabinet from Wednesday's majority in the Assembly will be fruitless, but it is indispensable to render MacMahon's position clear in the eyes of the nation and prove the impossibility of any Government securing the continued support of the majority. He will then be free to chose a Cabinet from those whose programme he can accept, and this Cabinet will be charged with the conduct of the general election.

PARIS, January 8.—De Larcy has delared his inability to form a new Cabinet, and President MacMahon has applied to Dufaure to undertake the task.

LONDON, January 8.—A special to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that M. Dufaure's interview with the President was without result. No combination can be effected before to-morrow or Monday.

PARIS, January 8.—It is stated that the basis for the new Ministry has been settled. The Dukes De Broglie and De Cazes and M. De Fourton will be the chief members.

LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, January 8.—In the Senate bills were introduced to limit the investments of banking associations in bonds of another State or county bonds to one-tenth of the paid in capital of such associations in each of said securities, and to limit investment in real estate security to fifty per cent. of the paid in capital; and to provide that where a person dies, and the heirs reside in another State, the debts of the deceased shall be paid before final settlement of the estate is made.

A Melancholy Case of Suicide—A Man Kills Himself on His Wife's Grave.

CINCINNATI, January 8.—Horace B. Gibbs, an employe of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad in this city, committed suicide to-day under peculiar circumstances. Some two or three years ago the deceased married and lived happily until a few days ago, when his wife died, and was buried in Spring Grove, since which time he has been very melancholy. This morning he engaged a hack and drove to Spring Grove. At the entrance he told the driver to exercise his horses while he visited the grave, but not returning after some time, the hackman searched for him and found his body lying across his wife's grave, with two empty derringers beside it, he having shot himself through the head. He left a letter, stating he was not insane, but that the deed was prompted by affection for his dead wife, whom he wished to join in the other world, and expressing his belief that his wife would not have waited a day had he died first.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 8, 1875.

Inter-Collegiate Contest.

The first so-called inter-collegiate contest took place last night in the Academy of Music, and attracted a large audience. Out of the numerous institutions that at one time or another stood committed to the new movement, only six compiled with all the regulations and entered the field—Rutgers, Lafayette, Williams, New York University, Princeton and Cornell. The judges on oratory were William Cullen Bryant, George William Curtis and Whitelaw Reid, and they awarded the first prize to John C. Tomlinson, of the New York University, whose subject was "The Cid," and the second prize to Walter D. Edmonds, of Williams College, who spoke on "The Saint Simon Stylites of to-day." The essay of Allen Marquand, of Princeton, on "The Utilitarian Theory of Morals," took the first prize, and William R. Thompson, of the New York University, who wrote on the same theme, won the second prize. At the close of the exercises the New York University boys cheered their peculiar cheer over and over again, until finding their winning man, they raised him on their shoulders and in procession marched from the Academy through Fourteenth street, notwithstanding a chilling rain, singing as they went.

Tilton vs. Beecher.

If possible, a greater crowd than heretofore gathered to-day about the Court in which the Tilton-Beecher trial is being held, and the services of a detachment of police were required to enable Judge, jury and counsel to gain entrance. The work of the day was begun by the counsel for the plaintiff peremptorily challenging Austin Packard, one of the jurors, and he was rebuffed. Michael Burns, aged fifty-one, a builder, was accepted. Mr. Beach here said that at this point he would not interpose any other challenge, but he might do so before the jury was accepted.

After a long consultation, Mr. Evarts said the counsel had agreed to excuse jurors Blunt and Hucke. Chester Carpenter, flour dealer, and John McMunn, grocer, were excepted in the place of the excused jurors. The court then administered the usual caution to the jury, and the case was adjourned until Monday. Before separating the jury were sworn to try the cause.

The defense subsequently excused Burns, the last juror accepted, and Edward F. Taylor, cork dealer, took his place in the jury box. Dr. Edward Beecher here entered the Court room and took a seat beside the counsel for his brother. Taylor was made the twelfth juror, and immediately a long consultation was held by the counsel at each table.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Net receipts at all United States ports for the week, 80,420 bales; last year, 138,349; total to date, 2,212,308; last year, 2,071,614. Exports to date, 1,124,589; last year, 1,109,128. Stock at all United States ports, 842,474; last year, 757,835; stock at all interior towns, 151,646; last year, 134,289; stock at Liverpool, 769,000; last year, 614,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 251,000; last year, 285,000.

Business Suspension.

McBride & Williams, produce dealers at 333 Greenwich street, have suspended. Their liabilities are estimated at $80,000. McBride is the assignee of Henry Morgan, also a produce dealer, who failed a short time ago.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Jan. 9, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, generally cloudy weather and light rain or snow, followed by rising barometer, decided fall in the temperature, brisk and high winds, veering to west and north, and during the afternoon and night clearing weather.

☞ For Latest Telegrams see Fourth Page.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Mayo concludes his engagement this evening, and "Davy Crocket" will give way to something else, but to nothing that could be fresher or purer than is it. The scenic exhibitions, during the running of the play, are admirable, particularly in the first act. It is an autumn scene and is drawn right up to nature.

Of the acting of Mr. Mayo and Miss Rand, we can only repeat what has been said before, that they are refined, finished and able artists, and it is exquisite pleasure to see and hear them.

"Davy Crocket" matinee this afternoon.

Germania Orchestra.

The entertainment given yesterday afternoon by the Germania Orchestra, at Library Hall, was thoroughly enjoyable, and the selections were rendered in a style highly gratifying to the cultivated musical ear. The cornet solo by Mr. Moeller was given in a spirited manner, and was well received by the audience.

The Library Lectures.

The gifted and beautiful Miss Lillian Edgarton will deliver the next lecture of the Library course, on Tuesday evening at Library Hall on "Popular Shams." She has been introduced to Pittsburgh audiences before, and will again doubtless receive a warm welcome, which she deserves, as she is one of the most popular lady lectures traveling.

TAKEN TO COURT.

The Contest for the County Commissionership—A Writ of Quo Warranto Issued.

Yesterday, in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, Mr. Jacob Lashel, County Commissioner elect, filed a petition for a writ of *quo warranto* on Mr. Jacob Stuckrath, asking him to show by what authority he exercises the functions of the office in dispute.

The petition sets forth the facts that Commissioner Stuckrath was elected on the second Tuesday of October, 1872, to serve for the ensuing three years and until his successor should have been duly elected and qualified; that the petitioner was elected his successor at the last fall election; that he has taken the oath of office and given bond with sureties in the sum of $10,000 for the proper performance of the duties connected with the office, and that Mr. Stuckrath's term having expired, he occupies the position, and has occupied the same since the first Monday in January by reason of which the defendant is unable to assume the duties which he was chosen by the people to perform.

The Court ordered that the writ issue as prayed for, which was made returnable on the 21st inst. As has already been stated, Mr. Stuckrath holds that he is entitled to the position, under the provisions of the Constitution, until 1876, when the election for three commissioners is directed by Legislative enactment.

THE BEUNA VISTA TROUBLE.

The Matter to be Investigated.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday morning, Judge Collier on the bench, the Grand Jury returned the following, in reference to the late disturbances at Beuna Vista:

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County:

The Grand Jury having been instructed by you to investigate the late disturbances in and near the village of Beuna Vista among the miners, having a desire to perform our duty, unpleasant though it may be, we would ask your Honors to issue subpœnas for C. H. Armstrong, Fred. Gusetti, John Lyon, George Robinson, Jr., Frank Cowan, M. Bell, James Patterson and Howell Douglass, that through them we may obtain evidence regarding the said disturbances, that the blame may be put where it properly belongs.

W. H. DENNISTON, Foreman.

The Court made the following order: It is ordered that subpœnas be issued summoning the persons above named to appear forthwith to testify what they know before the honorable, the Grand Jury.

BY THE COURT.

The subpœna's will be served by Detective Dressler to-day, in compliance with the order.

BADLY BURNED.

A Young Lady, During an Epileptic Fit, Falls Into the Fire.

Mary Ellen Sheridan, a young lady about seventeen years of age, was burned in a shocking manner about half-past eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon, at her residence in Strawberry alley, just above Grant street. The young woman is subject to epileptic fits, and during the absence of her mother at market she was attacked by one of her spells, and falling on the grate her clothes caught fire. She ran screaming to the street and her piercing cries attracting the attention of the neighbors they hastened to her rescue and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until after she had been horribly burned about the arms, breast and shoulders. Dr. Donnelly is attending to her injuries, but the prospects of her recovery are said to be very slight.

Substantial and Warranted.

Winter has come and gentlemen, ladies and misses are looking around for boots, shoes and gaiters suitable for the occasion. For the benefit of all such we would say that a good, substantial, durable and cheap boot or shoe will be the result of an order left at the establishment of Wm. Martin, No. 108 Federal street, Allegheny, the superiority of whose custom work is so well known that comment is unnecessary. He employs the very best workmen, uses the best possible material, and a superlative good article is the result. One pair guaranteed to be worth two of Eastern manufacture.

ELECTIONS.

ARSENAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, January 8, 1874.

☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held on WEDNESDAY, January 13th, 1875, between the hours of 7 and 8 P. M., at the Banking House, corner Butler and 43d streets.

ja9:166 G. C. GERWIG, Cashier.

OFFICE ARMENIA INSURANCE COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1875.

☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Twenty-one Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, January 11th Inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JAMES L. BUTLER,
jan5-135:TTHS Secretary.

OFFICE ALLEMANNIA FIRE INS. CO.,
PITTSBURGH, January 6, 1875.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANnual election for 12 Directors to serve during the present year, will take place at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 11th, during the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ja6:154 CHAS. F. HERROSEE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF CITY INSURANCE CO.,
64 Fourth avenue, (second floor,)
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31, 1874.

☞ ELECTION—AN ELECTION FOR thirteen (13) Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, January 11, 1875, between the hours of

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875:

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
By Mail for six months	5 00
By Mail, for three months	2 50
By Mail for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and, when so forwarded will be at our risk.

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POSTAGE PRE-PAID

Single Subscribers	$1 75
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Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

THE Chicago *Tribune* affirms that Sheridan is "thoroughly honest" in his course at New Orleans, but attributes "bad judgment" to him.

THE Pacific Mail Investigating Committee have traced $715,000 of the money used to secure the subsidy,—leaving $35,000 still to be found.

THE Senate Finance bill was given a party shape in the lower House of Congress so far as the Democratic vote went. They voted unanimously against the bill.

IN THE allusion to the assets and liabilities of James Bown, who had filed a voluntary bill in bankruptcy,—in our columns yesterday, an error of some magnitude occurred. His total assets are given at $286,-858.63, and his aggregate liabilities at $156,657.53, or $130,201.08 of assets in excess of liabilities. We are gratified to be able to make this corrected showing, so favorable to Mr. Bown.

THE recent decision, which practfeally confers treaty powers upon the Principalities of the Turkish Empire, is looked upon as a first step toward the peaceful dismemberment of that Empire. Russia is suspected as exerting influence toward that end, and as gradually seeking to bring about conditions favorable to the seizure of portions of Turkish territory. She is believed to be still looking, with longing eyes, toward the Golden Horn.

ONE of the accessories of the compulsory education law in New York, is a truant agent, whose duty it is to look up delinquents and report their parents for punishment. What an enjoyable thing it will be to have an agent to call, when a child is absent, and unless a satisfactory reason is not given him for the child's absence, to be compelled to meet a suit at law, and be mulcted in fines! And if the truant agent happens to be a political bummer,—and few others will accept,—what grand opportunities to "squeeze" the people, by threats of suits. As a piece of autocracy that will be felt keenly by the people, and will lead to the most vigorous resentment, commend to us this compulsory education system, with its truant agents, to inquire at each home why a child is not at school.

THE Legislature has closed the first week of its session, and the time has been spent to very little purpose. The first week of legislative session is not often of much real value, but the Democracy have squabbled the entire period in attempts at organization. It is now feared that a lengthy session will be held, and that it will be of very little value. The difficulty attending a large legislative body begins to be seen. The House promises to be particularly turbulent, and it is yet uncertain how effectually it can be controlled by Speaker Patterson. This is the present outlook. The Senate has received a number of bills, and transacted some business. Next week will actually test the working capacity of the House. Committees will be appointed and business begun, and if there is to be prompt and vigorous legislation, the fact ought to be readily apparent. The number of bills to be offered is small, and many of them already prepared. The new Constitution will guide their consideration, and with this help there should be but a short and vigorous session.

COMMEND us forever to the Illinois Democracy. They have not hesitated, but while others were quietly waiting they have "gone and done it." A flaming proclamation have they issued, akin to Allen's protest. "Danger is abroad in the land," say they, and Democrats, if not the people, must "awake, arise, or be forever fallen." The whole affair sounds patriotic and warlike, but the inside reason for it all is thus explained: "Now the Democrats of Illinois have a special object in view. Their leaders are at Springfield trying to negotiate a union of all the various factions of the opposition within the Democratic party, and this row at New Orleans was used as a mere pretext for making a little cheap political capital on which to trade in securing the organization of the Legislature to the Democrats. That is all it means." So great, and yet so little! So patriotic, and so mean! Still who can think of the call and the motive, and not realize that it is characteristically Democratic? A small legislative advantage was desired, and the question was, how to reach it? Of course, the New Orleans affair came handy to fire the hearts of the people, and so help the Democracy on. Unfortunately, all was a failure.

GLADSTONE seems still to be the forlorn hope of the English Liberals, but is evidently not able to attend constantly and regularly upon the sessions of Parliament. He is only called for in great exigencies, when he will come to town and attend the sessions, and act the part of leader. The Liberals have lost seriously in parliamentary strength, as the result of Gladstone's anti-Papal pamphlet; but to what extent we are not yet informed, and cannot be until a division tests it. A pamphlet has been issued, entitled, "The Liberal party and the Catholics," credited to Sir George Bowyer, and is a strong appeal for the withdrawal of Catholics from the Liberal party. In the meantime Disraeli has strengthened his administration by appointing David Robert Plunket, Solicitor General of Ireland. He is a brilliant, but at the same time sensible lawyer, and has large influence and popularity through family connections and personal ability. The agitations in the Liberal party as to the successor in the leadership to Gladstone have become quite warm, but without any clear indication as to who will be chosen. Mr. Goschen, Mr. Forster, and even Sir William Harcourt would accept the responsibility and honor, but their strength is not sufficiently pronounced for the party to be willing to accord them the position.

THE New York *Herald*, previous and up to the firing on Sumter, strongly sympathized with the Southern cause. It came near being mobbed because of this sympathy. It is not strange, therefore, that it should be found the exponent of White Leagueism, now that a crisis has again arrived in a Southern State. The merits or demerits of carpet-bagism, or of negro rule, are not now in question. In this country persons have the undoubted right to remove from one State to another, and to exercise in their new home all the privileges of citizenship. The blacks have been enfranchised, and have an undoubted right to the ballot. To assume that one or the other shall be deprived of the privilege that certainly belongs to them, cannot be tolerated. The white and black Republicans of Louisiana claim to have a majority of votes, and to have elected their officers. The Returning Board, under the forms of law, so declared. The White Leaguers, in violation of all law, attempted to seize the Legislature, and to do this forced in five men not entitled to seats. The Republicans asked military interference to eject those five,—not the entire Legislature,—and it was done. This is the "outrage." We are very clear that what was done was perfectly right, and furthermore believe that while Sheridan's request that the rebellions element there shall be declared "banditti" cannot be complied with, yet could military law be declared peace would soon be established.

IT WAS to be expected that the effort would be made on the part of certain dictatorial papers, to instruct Allegheny Councils as to their duty in regard to the city printing. One journal, edited by persons of such unsullied purity, that the fragrance of their virtue is wafted on every breeze, assumes that the printing belongs to it, but it does "not aspire to it so long as thieves and jobbers have control of the situation." This means, of course, that the Republican members of Allegheny Councils are "thieves and jobbers." Not to dwell on the libelous aspect of this remark, we submit that the persons referred to are among the best known and most enterprising of the business men of that city. Their reputation is that of careful and honest men, and they are far enough from being regarded as either "thieves" or "jobbers" in their own community. The law relative to the printing contract was purposely drawn so as to permit discretion in making the award. The "lowest responsible bidder" leaves it entirely with Councils to determine which is the lowest responsible bidder; and this question of responsibility covers a wide range, as does that term "lowest." The Republican majority in Councils have fully considered these points, and settled where the contracts belong. We greatly err in our estimate if they are to be driven from their judgment by papers that call them "thieves and jobbers."

PREVENTING PAUPERISM.

The office of the Guardians of the Poor is daily crowded now, with applicants for relief. We do not know how the demand this Winter compares with that of previous Winters, but judge it to be much greater. With the efficiency and excellency of this method of dispensing public charity we have no fault to find, but the fact that so large a demand exists suggests the question, "can we not establish a system that will reduce, if it does not altogether prevent, the necessity for seeking public aid? It is a tolerably well-established fact, that as a rule, the appetite for charity grows with what it feeds upon. Hence, the question has assumed large prominence in Eastern cities, as to how the demand for charity may be limited. The object is not to withdraw aid from the deserving poor, but to provide means that will enable them to support themselves. The experience of New York showed that the greater the effort to aid the deserving poor, the larger the demand from professional beggars. Not only those that properly belonged to New York, but beggars from distant points came flocking into the city, and thronged the places where food and shelter were dispensed. It was soon found that some of the paupers drew aid from a half dozen points, and deception and lying prevailed to an alarming extent. Chicago had a similar experience. There it was found that persons who supported themselves by washing and sewing in Summer, stopped work as soon as the Relief Committee began operations in the Fall, and lived on the charity of the public. It is even declared that the poor-law of Elizabeth laid the foundation for the pauperism so prevalent in England. The practice, too, of bestowing indiscriminate charity has been found to be extremely injurious. We have known of instances where professional beggars lived in excellent style, in out-of-the-way places. There are many recorded instances in which they have amassed very considerable fortunes. Hence, prevention is the great need.

A system, looking to this, was adopted in Elberfeldt, Germany, in 1853. It was found that one person in every twelve of the population was a professional pauper. The city was then divided into eighteen districts, and an Overseer of the Poor appointed in each. Each district was subdivided into fourteen sections, and each section was put under the charge of a visitor,—a man,—who had to visit the paupers in it once a fortnight. The whole system is under control of nine Poor Commissioners, who serve for three years. No salaries are paid Commissioners, overseers or visitors. Every fortnight the visitors in each district meet, report to the overseer, compare notes, and receive the money they are to expend during the next two weeks. The overseers in turn report to the Commissioners. The fruits of this careful inspection have been great. In a number of cases, deception has been detected. In many cases, persons in comfortable circumstances, who had dexterously shifted the support of their destitute parents or children upon the town, have been compelled to resume their rightful burdens. The visitors have aided many paupers to support themselves by wise advice and proffers of work. The result is, that from one pauper in every twelve of the population, it has declined to one for eighty.

The system here referred to is so sensible and practicable, that it can readily be established in any American city. It is the only possible security against imposition. More than this, it would serve to discover cases where charity should be dispensed, where, under our system of voluntary application, they are not discovered at all. It is a well-known fact, that the most deserving, and really needy, are often prevented by a modesty and dislike of parading poverty, from receiving the aid they really need; while the bold and impudent obtain far more than they deserve. This is the difficulty with all existing systems of charity. That it pertains to the methods of the Guardians of the Poor, involves no criticism of the latter body, as it simply follows the course elsewhere adopted, and the one that has grown into a custom in all our American cities.

Aside from the mere waste of means, is a moral evil that is as important as any phase of the subject. The system of indiscriminate charity, generally prevailing, induces falsehood and hypocrisy, and leads to professional beggary, in many instances, all of which is demoralizing and evil. No influence can be imagined that more certainly undermines the moral sense of the individual than professional beggary. It is a life of hypocrisy, laziness, and depends upon appeals revolting to the better feelings. We have only to look at the morals of those Italian and other European cities where beggary is rife, to know the effect it exercises on a people. Therefore, as our existing system, which encourages voluntary and public asking for charity, tends to promote professional beggary, which, in turn, is destructive of morals, we submit that reformatory methods should be sought out. Fortunately, we need not theorize as to what is best in this direction. The experiments already made, and especially that we refer to above, show that there is a feasible method of meeting all proper demands for charity, and at the same time of avoiding the public and voluntary seeking of alms. We do not suppose that the system referred to could be established here, without legislation, at least, by Councils, but we submit that it is worth being tried.

The New Resurrection.

"We have not had a President in the White House who thought it needful to use the United States Army to control the organization of a State Legislature for many years. The last occurrence of the kind was in 1856, and the name of the President who did it was Franklin Pierce. He, too, used a gallant officer of the army to execute the outrage. His party died of it."

We copy the above from the paper founded by Horace Greeley. It omits to say that Pierce used the United States Army to force slavery on the people of Kansas, and that Grant uses the army in behalf of order, liberty, equality, and the rights of an oppressed race. The men who are now encouraging the rebel element of Louisiana are the same men who inspired Pierce, Atchison, Stringfellow & Company to sack and burn the dwellings of the Free State men of Kansas, and to assassinate and murder all opposed to giving over that State to slavery. Slavery and Democracy died with Kansas. With Louisiana they have their resurrection; and the *Tribune*, who rejoiced over their deaths, again rejoices over the resurrection. To what base uses do we come at last!—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

PERSONAL.

INVITATIONS are out for the marriage of Dr. Barnes, son of the Surgeon General, to Miss Hattie Chew.

DISRAELI is wintering in Bournemouth, a quiet, old fashioned sea-side village in Hampshire, on the south coast of England.

DRS. CHASE and Clapp, who were tried by the Massachusetts Medical Society for practicing homœopathy, have been expelled.

JOSEPH HARPER, a centenarian, died in Georgetown, D. C., at the age of 106 years, on the 5th instant. Deceased had been blind for nearly eighty years.

MR. C. C. NORVELL, who was editor of the short-lived *Republic* newspaper, his friends will be glad to hear, is recovering from his recent severe illness.

MAJOR GENERAL MCCORKLE, late of the Confederate States army, comes to the front in Missouri as the candidate of the Democratic party for the United States Senatorship.

TWO of Theodore Tilton's children are at school at Washington, Conn. Miss Florence Tilton, the oldest daughter, who is at present teaching in Brooklyn, spent Christmas with them.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON speaks of the late Gerrit Smith, in an article in the *Independent*, as a man "hardly to be paralleled among the benefactors of mankind in this or any other country."

MISS ELEANOR BLENKHORN, a schoolmistress living near Sheffield, England, has obtained from a jury a verdict for £900 against Mr. Minnett, a farmer, for breach of promise of marriage. He had courted her for ten years, and at length, when some pecuniary misfortune had overtaken her, broke off the engagement, and wrote to her to say he thought she would not make a farmer's wife.

WHILE Senator Schurz was the guest of the Bird Club in Boston, the other evening, Gen. Banks remarked that if the Missouri Senator were eligible he should take pleasure in voting for him for the Presidency. Mr. Schurz at once responded that he had always considered it a high constitutional privilege that he was not eligible to the Presidency. It was fortunate for the nation that it had some men in public life who could not possibly be attacked by that most virulent of all maladies—the Presidential fever.

A LADY in the Treasury Department reported to Gen. Spinner that she wanted to marry Mr. Smith in the department, to which the old watch-dog consented. Presently came another young lady who wanted to "marry Mr. Smith." She was an old young lady, and wanted another Smith, but Spinner did not see it. He sent for the first Smith, and ordered him to marry the old young lady or be discharged for bigamy. Next day the two Smiths married the two young ladies, and Spinner discharged them all four to make sure that he had no bigamists in his office.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Connecticut Republicans will hold their State Convention at New Haven on January 20.

PARIS annually consumes on an average about 125 pounds of meat for each of its inhabitants.

EXCURSIONISTS from the Northwest are enjoying the hospitalities of the city of New Orleans.

PROPERTY to the value of $6,000,000 has been destroyed by fire in San Francisco within the past ten years.

ABOUT 2,000 members have been attending the session of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry at Williamsport, Ga.

THE largest catch of mackerel ever made by a Prince Edward Island fisherman was made last season by a Rustico man, who took 33,700.

THE Congressional Committee on Pacific Railroads has appointed a sub-committee on the subject of relief to the Southern Pacific Railroad, as recommended by Colonel Scott.

THE California papers are discussing a project to construct a canal through the San Joaquin Valley, from Tulare Lake to Bakersfield. It would be 200 miles long, and cost $3,000,000.

STATISTICS declare a marked difference between Jews and Christians as to longevity. In 100 Christians 50 die before the age of 57, and with Jews the same proportion reaches beyond 67.

THE citizens of Atlanta, Ga., who attained the age of fifty years during 1874 have organized an "Old Man's Club," and purpose meeting annually to celebrate their arrival at a common age.

CHICAGO coal dealers and their customers are quarreling over the weight of a ton of coal. The latter insist upon receiving the long ton of 2,240 pounds, while the former refuse to give more than 2,000 pounds.

IT is estimated that during the last four or five weeks two hundred daily and weekly newspapers have suspended in the United States, and that $8,000,000 have been lost in the publishing business within the year.

THE Titusville *Courier* says that the production of petroleum in Western Pennsylvania during the year 1874 would fill a canal thirty feet wide at the top, fifteen feet at the bottom, seven feet deep and over seventy-five miles long.

CO-OPERATION is carried to an extreme in Italy. There a band of robbers has been discovered. This band was united to others. The ramifications extended throughout all the Province of Ravenna, and the association was known as the "Mutual Help Society."

A MEETING was recently held in Chicago for the avowed purpose of inducing the people to stop patronizing newspapers, claiming that the dark ages, when newspapers were unknown, were better than the present. Where, outside of Chicago, could enough such fanatics to be called a meeting, assemble? Echo answers.

"WE have offered to pay a high price for any news which should be creditable to the character of Governor Shepherd, of Washington; and the offer is still open."—*New York Sun.*

Well, why do you not employ Donn Piatt? He will furnish valuable matter of that description at the regular New York prices.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

THERE recently died in the north of France, at the age of eighty-three, a miser who lived alone, and whose hut, when examined by the authorities after his death, proved a sort of gold mine. His wife, alone contained 19,000 francs in gold pieces of the time of Louis XV. and Louis XVI. He had a taste for gold pieces. He had been robbed many times, and the thieves were generally detected through the antiquity of the money they stole. The total of the sums robbed from him in his life, for which men have been convicted and sentenced, reach 100,000 francs.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE school fund of Missouri is $2,500,-000.

TWELVE of the American States have made education compulsory.

THERE are in the State of Missouri 748,-000 children of school age, $80,000 of whom are enrolled as scholars. The State has 8,200 schools and 10,000 teachers.

THE 26th of December was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the first public school in San Francisco—a school which began with three scholars. Now the department has forty-eight schools, with five hundred teachers and nearly 25,000 pupils.

THE male principals of the public schools of New York City have just handed in to the Board of Education the yearly return of attendance. According to their figures, the average attendance was about 120,000 pupils, and the number of pupils' names on the register about 200,000.

A NOBLE young institution is the Chicago Athenæum, started a short time since to furnish an education to men and boys whose occupations prevent them from studying or attending school during the day. Its pupils numbered 540 at the commencement of its late term, 437 of whom remained at the close. The season fee is only one dollar, the teachers are all accomplished men, and the course of studies includes German, Latin, Spanish and French, phonography, drawing, vocal music, elocution, bookkeeping, grammar, writing and composition—besides a course of free lectures every term, and the entree of the gymnasium without charge.

HUMOROUS.

A YOUNG woman's association in Kenosha, Wis., is reported to have officially resolved, "That if the young men wont come and see us, we will go and see them."

THE Boston *Commercial Bulletin* puts obituaries under the caption "Spice of Life." This is not quite as bad as the Western paper which announced the marriage of two highly respectable citizens under the head of "Crime."

THE celebrated portrait painter, Stuart, once met a lady in the street in Boston who saluted him with: "Oh, Mr. Stuart! I have just seen your miniature, and I kissed it because it was so much like you." "And did it kiss you in return?" "Why, no!" "Then," said Stuart, "'twas not like me."

MR. A. BRONSON ALCOTT was once expounding his theory of the sin of eating flesh, and said, "A man who eats pork becomes a little swinish, does he not? and if he eats mutton he is inclined to be sheepish." "Perhaps so," replied Dr. James Walker, "but I have noticed that men who live on vegetables are apt to be—rather—small—potatoes."

"ARE you going after that sugar?" called a Marquette (Mich.) mother to her boy, who was in the street. "Am I going after that sugar?" drawled the youth in a saucy and impudent tone; but just then he happened to see his father coming up behind him, and he said very respectfully and lovingly, "Why, of course I am, ma—I didn't know you needed it right away."

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Abstract of Properties to be Sold by John H. Hare, Esq., Sheriff, on Monday, January 25th, 1875, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House, City of Pittsburgh.

Conditions of Sale.

Five hundred dollars of the price or sum at which the property shall be struck off shall be paid to the Sheriff at the time of the sale, or by Friday, January 29th, 1875 at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless the purchase money shall be less than that sum, in which case only the purchase money shall be paid; otherwise the property will again, on Friday, January 29th, 1875, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the same place, be put up and sold at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, who, in the case of any deficiency in such re-sale, shall make good the same. In case of the sale being for a very large amount, will demand that ten per cent. of the purchase money be paid in addition to the five hundred dollars.

N. B.—For the benefit of our unprofessional readers who do not understand the meaning of the letters and figures following the defendant's name, we make the following

EXPLANATION:

D. C., District Court, and C. P. No. 2, Common Pleas No. 2. indicates the Court of which the writ of execution issues under which the sale is made; V. E., or Vend. Ex., Venditioni Exponas; L. F., or Lev. Fa., Levari Facias; F. F., or Fi. Fa., Fieri Facias, show the kind of writ; a Levari Facias is the writ of sale upon a mortgage, mechanic lien, or a municipal lien; Venditioni, or Fieri Facias, upon an ordinary debt, or for ground rent; 3, J. '75, means No. 3. of January term, 1875, the number and term of the docket entry; the following figures show the amount of the debt, and the name following is the name of the attorney issuing the writ:

JOHN PERCHMENT, JR.
D. C., F. F., 3 J., '75. $2,801.30. GILL.

Lot fronting 83 83-100 feet on Greensburgh and Pittsburgh turnpike road, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back to Centre avenue and a ten feet alley, 200 feet, to ——— street, and having thereon erected a three-story brick building, known as "Liberty Hall," and a two-story brick house. See Deed Book, vol. 232, page 288.

2D.

Lot fronting 61 feet more or less on Hiland avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back about 202 feet, and having a width of 21 feet on rear end, and having thereon erected, a two-story brick house. See deed book, vol. 299, page 661.

3D.

Lot fronting 94 feet 2½ inches on Penn avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and bounded by station lot, and land of M. E. Church, Jessy Berlin and P. Winebidde, and having thereon erected a two-story brick house.

JACOB M'DONALD.
D. C., V. E., 6, J., '75. $134.50.

J. W. BAILIE.

The undivided 1-5 part of 165 acres of land in Hampton township, bounded by lands of F. Poff, Wm. McMarlin, James McPhilemy, Robert Hardy, Conrad Asher and Chas. Gibson.

JAMES DONNELLY AND ALICE DONNELLY, WITH NOTICE TO TERRE TENANTS.
D. C., L. F. 8, J., '75. $714.00.

S. C. SCHOYER.

Lot No. 16 in C. Hanson Love's plan, fronting 163 feet on South avenue, South Fayette township, and running back 355 feet to P. N. Coal Co.'s land. (See Deed Book, vol. 205, page 233.)

MARGARETTA ZIEGLER.
D. C., F. F., 14 J., '75. $250.00.

C. H. JOHNSON.

Lot No. 36 in E. P. Jones et al. plan, called "Old Homestead," fronting 20 feet on e easterly side of Duff street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back about 96 feet to an alley.

PETER ZIEGLER.
D. C., F. F., 14 J., '75. $250.00.

C. H. JOHNSON.

Lot No. 37 in E. P. Jones' et al. "Old Homestead" plan, fronting 20 feet on east side of Duff street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back about 97 feet to an alley, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house.

J. C. ANDERSON.
D. C., V. E., 44 J., '75. $884.50.

GAZZAM & COCHRAN.

Piece of land situate in Wilkins township, bounded by Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad, lands of W. S. B. Hays, ——Palmer and Monongahela river, and containing 5 acres more or less. See Deed Book, Vol. 304, page 567.

DAVID COUCH.
D. C., F. F., 50 J., '75. $1,500.00.

J. W. HALL.

Piece of land situate in the village of Noblestown, North Fayette township, bounded by State road, Spring alley, Public school lot and land of —— Glass and H. Simpson, and having thereon erected a one story store house and large frame dwelling.

2d.

Piece of land situate in said village and township, bounded by State road, township road and a small run or stream; containing 50 7-10 perches and having thereon erected a brick dwelling, frame stable, blacksmith and carriage shop.

R. P. HEMINGRAY.
D. C., V. E., 62 J., '75. $1,260.00. FRAZER.

Lot fronting 24 feet on North side of Wylie avenue, 48 feet East from Logan street, 8th ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 109 feet to Wilson street, and having thereon erected a three story brick dwelling, and a two story brick dwelling and outbuildings.

2d.

Piece of land situate in Ohio township, being lot No. 1 in plan of partition of estate of Martin Heckelman, deceased, fronting on northerly bank of Ohio river and containing 11 acres and 1 rood.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ENAMELING COMPANY.
D. C., V. E., 94 J., '75. $2,109.59.

GAZZAM & COCHRAN.

Lot fronting 260 feet on Webster avenue, Pittsburgh, and running back between Morgan and Francis streets 375 feet to Bedford avenue, containing 2¼ acres, and having thereon erected a brick kiln, boiler, steam engine, &c.

PHILLIP WEBER.
D. C., F. F., 98 J., '75. $805.00.

BRUCE & NEGLEY.

Lot fronting 41 feet on northerly side of Penn avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 201 feet to lands of P. R. R. Co., containing 8,241 feet, and having thereon erected a small frame one story dwelling, frame stable and outbuildings. See Deed Book. Vol. 233, page 121.

ROBT. BEADLING AND ISABELLA BEADLING HIS WIFE.
D. C., L. F., 108, J., '75. $1,038.34. GILL.

Lot No. 16 in James Watt's plan fronting 25 feet on Township road, Union township, and running back 199 8-12 feet to land of Wm. Espy, and having thereon erected a two-story frame and stone dwelling and store.

GEO. W. HARPER.
D. C., F. F., 109 J. '75. $484.00.

J. J. KUHN.

Piece of land situate in village of Boston, Elizabeth township, fronting 165feet on public road leading from Greenoak to Elirods ferry, and running back along another road 278 8-10 feet, containing one acre, strict measure, and having thereon erected a two story frame store house and dwelling, blacksmith shop and stable with appurtenances.

D. KESTNER.
D. C., F. F., 110, J. '75. $2,632.50.

BALDWIN.

Lots Nos. 80, 81, 82 and 83, and a part of lots Nos. 79 and 84 in Bell, Edwards & Breed's plan, fronting together 114 7-12 feet on north side of Bread street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 97 8-12 feet to Manor street. See Plan Book, vol. 1, page 164, and Deed Book, vol. 276, page 152, and having thereon erected a large two-story brick building, stables, &c.

MARTIN HECKELMAN AND BARBARA HECKELMAN, HIS WIFE, WITH NOTICE TO JOSEPH LAUTNER AND JOSHUA RHODES, ASSIGNEES IN BANKRUPTCY OF MARTIN HECKELMAN.
D. C., L. F., 117, J. '75. $16,552.25.

SLAGLE & WILEY.

Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 in Stephen R. Morrison's plan, fronting on Lowrie street, Eighth ward, Allegheny City, and running back to Pittsburgh and Butler Plank road. See Deed Book, vol. 180, page 24, and Plan Book, vol. 1, page 257.

2D.

Lot fronting 260 feet on Butler Plank road, Eighth ward, Allegheny City, and running back 140 feet to Voegtley's Cemetery. See Deed Book, vol. 199, page 256. On said property are erected a two story brick dwelling, with side building, green house, stable and outbuildings.

DAVID NEASE AND HARMER NEASE, LATE PARTNERS AS D. NEASE AND SON, WITH NOTICE TO H. B. NEASE, ADMINISTRATOR OF D. NEASE, DEC'D.
D. C., L. F., 133, J. '75. $470.59.

BARTON.

Two-story frame planing mill building with one-story boiler shed in rear, and lot on curtilage appurtenant, having a front of about 360 feet on Main street, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back to Washington street.

WM. F. M'KEE, DEC'D., IN THE HANDS OF DANIEL M'KEE, ADM'R.
D. C., L. F., 140, J. '75. $1,839.37.

HAMPTON & DALZELL.

Lots Nos. 154 and 155 in general plan of City of Pittsburgh, fronting 21 feet 10½ inches on Water street, 108 feet 11½ inches S. W. from Ferry street, and running back 160 feet to First street, and having thereon erected a three-story brick warehouse. See deed book, vol. 179, page 204, &c.

WALTER F. AUSTIN AND CLARA M. AUSTIN, HIS WIFE.
D. C., L. F., 141, J., '75. $2,478.45.

MAC.CONNELL.

Lot fronting 24 feet on North side of Station street, 189 9-10 feet East from Highland avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 200 feet to land of J. H. Clark. See Deed Book, Vol. 22, page 306. Also piece of ground adjoining piece described lot, fronting 2 feet on Station street and running back 200 feet. On said property is erected a two story frame dwelling with back building and outbuildings.

CHAS. H. METZ.
D. C., L. F., 142, J., '75. $3,712.80.

AUGHINBAUGH & DUFF.

Lot of ground fronting 37 feet on Washington street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back along Fourteenth street 60 feet, and having thereon erected a frame house.

W. H. D. TOTTEN.
D. C., L. F., 152, J., '75. $4,423.12.

AUGHINBAUGH & DUFF.

Lot No. 197 in plan of "Homestead," fronting 55½ feet on Amity street, Mifflin township, and running back along Fifth avenue 79 83-100 feet. See plan book, vol. 4, pages 128 and 129.

FREDERICH SCHUMACHER.
D. C. L. F., 153 and 197, J. '75. $2,548.55, $915.53. AUGHINBAUGH & DUFF.

Lot No. 200 in plan of "Homestead," fronting 60 feet on Fifth aventie, Mifflin township, and running back 110 feet to Elder alley. See plan book, vol. 4, pages 128 and 129.

FRED'K KAUF.
D. C., F. F., 168, J. '75. $4,232.50.

R. ROBB.

Lots Nos. 1 and 2. Block 1, in C. and A. R. Shaler's plan, fronting each 40 feet on Shaler street, Thirty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back along Grant street 225 feet to a 40 feet street. On lot No. 1 there is erected a small frame dwelling.

JNO. C. SHALER.
D. C., F. F., 177, J. '75. $300.00.

R. ROBB.

Lot No. 105 in C. and A. R. Shaler's plan, fronting 40 9-12 feet on High street, Thirty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 120 feet, being 96 3-12 feet wide at rear end.

2D.

Piece of land situate in Thirty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, bounded by lands of Mrs. Denny, A. R. Shaler, Jno. C. Shaler and A. K. Lewis' heirs, and containing about 5 acres.

WM. H. M'CLELLAND AND MARIA T. M'CLELLAND.
D. C., L. F., 180, J., '75. $2,732.62.

ROBT. ROBB.

Lot fronting 46 feet 1¾ inches on south side of Rebecca street, Allegheny city, and running back along line of Wm. Dilworth, Jr., 145 8-12 feet, more or less.

JOSEPH SUMMERVILLE.
D. C., L. F., 183, J., '75. $881.16.

NEW MEYER.

Lot fronting 25 feet on south side of Ross street, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 180 feet. See Deed Book, vol. 101, page 80.

2d.

Lot No. 77 in Mellon's plan of Homewood, 21st ward, Pittsburgh, fronting 25 feet on a 40 feet street and running back 100 feet to a 15 feet alley. See Deed Book, Vol. 303, page 435.

THE SWISSVALE LAUNDRY COMPANY.
D. C., V. E., 198, J. '75. $4,281.98.

C. SCHOYER.

Piece of land fronting on the river road in Nine Mile Valley, Wilkins township, containing 1 acre and 79.50 perches, and having thereon erected two frame dwellings, coal sheds, stable, and two large frame laundry buildings.

NICHOLAS SWEARINGEN.
D. C., L. F., 199 J., '75. $2,846.81.

HALL.

Piece of land situate in Findley township, bounded by lands of John Turtfoot, Jas. Thornberg and Benj. Gamoce, dec'd, containing 74 a. 119 p., strict measure.

3RD.

Piece of land situate in said township, bounded by lands of Benj. Gamoce, dec'd, and Benj. Vademark, dec'd, containing 2 a. 100 p., strict measure.

3RD.

Piece of land situate in said township, bounded by lands of Sam'l Meanor, John Morgan, dec'd, and John Sweaningen, containing 10 a. 16 p., making in all 87 acres and 72 perches, and having thereon erected a frame house, log house, frame barn, log barn and spring house.

4TH.

Piece of land situate in said township, bounded by lands of Gannce, Harper, Vandemark and Sweaningen, containing 75 acres and 18 perches, strict measure, and having thereon erected a log house and frame barn.

JAKE HILL.
D. C., V. E., 200, J., '75. $287.93.

FRIEND.

Lot fronting 20 feet on south side of Fourth avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 83½ feet, and having thereon erected a three story brick dwelling. See Deed Book, vol. 235, page 391.

Piece of land in South Versailles township, bounded by Youghiogheny river and lands of Craven, Sill, Stewart's heirs, Penny and Miller, containing 140 acres. See Sheriff's Deed Book, vol. 2, page 275.

3d.

Piece of land in East Deer township, bounded by Penna. Canal line and Allegheny river, containing ½ an acre, more or less. See Deed Book, vol. 101, page 180.

4th.

Piece of land in East Deer township, bounded by Penna. Canal line and the lands of Jos. Mellon and Jacob Ramsley, containing ½ acre, more or less. See Deed Book, vol. 229, page 135.

5th.

Piece of land in borough of Sewickley, bounded by Ash, Hazel and Beaver streets, containing 6 acres 122 perches. See Deed Book, vol. 236, page 519.

MICHAEL M'MAHON.
D. C., F. F., 204, J., '75. $125.00.

REARDON & O'KEEFE.

Lot No. 24 in plan of James S. Devlin, fronting 20 feet on Calvin street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsbhrgh, and running back 100 feet to Garden alley, and having thereon erected a frame tenements.

JAMES P. CUNNINGHAM.
D. C., L. F., 205, J., '75. $15,115.26.

E. P. JONES.

Piece of land situate in Mifflin township, beginning at a post at corner of land of Condon and E. B. O'Neal, containing 200 acres and 159 perches, being purparts Nos. 1 and 3 in partition of estate of James Cunningham, deceased, and having thereon erected a two-story brick house, log house, barn and other improvements. See Deed Book, Vol. 284, page 81.

FRED'K SHAUS.
D. C., F. F., 207 J., '75. $500.00.

BOWERS.

Lot of ground beginning on southern line of lot No. 1 in Dr. A. M. Barr's plan, 67½ feet east from 27th street, Pittsburgh, extending along said line 20 feet and running back 80 feet, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house. See deed book, vol. 282, page 51.

H. JONES, SAM'L GRAY, JNO. BRISCOTT AND ROB'T JACKSON, TRUSTEES OF THE AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH OF BIRMINGHAM.
D. C., L. F., 208 J., '75. $1,500.83.

AUGHINBAUGH & DUFF.

Lot fronting 34½ feet on west side of 34th street, 85½ feet south from Washington street, borough of Birmingham, and running back 74 feet.

LUCIUS J. RICHARDS.
D. C., L. F., 209, J., '75. $908.05.

MCKNIGHT.

Lot No. 5 and part of No. 6 in M. B. Brown's plan, fronting together 60 feet on Arch street, borough of Chartiers, and running back 120 feet to Railroad avenue. See Deed Book, Vol. 244, page 450.

JAMES DERMITT.
D. C., F. F., 212, J., '75. $120.00.

BEARDON & O'KEEFE.

Lot fronting 66 feet ¼ inch on Washington street, Thirty-second ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 330 feet, and having thereon erected a frame dwelling and outbuildings.

JAMES HOWARD.
D. C., L. F., 217 J., '75. $7,126.02.

E. P. JONES.

Piece of land situate in city of Allegheny, beginning at a post on Ohio river at corner of Armstrong's lot; thence N. 73¾ deg., E. 38 P.; S. 24½ deg., E. 10¼ P.; S. 75¾ deg. W. 33 P. to Ohio river; thence along said river to place of beginning; containing 2¼ acres. See Deed Book, vol. 155, page 435. Excepting and reserving thereout that part lying between Spruce street and Patterson property, and in width from low water mark on said river to a line 265 feet south from Beaver avenue. See Deed Book, vol. 313, page 296.

HENRY PATTERSON.
D. C., L. F., 218, J. '75. $3,785.14.

STONER.

Two story brick ice and slaughter house and frame stable and lot, or curtilage appurtenant thereto, being 62 feet of southerly part of lot No. 9, and 40 feet of southerly part of lots Nos. 8 and 7 in John Voegtley's plan, fronting 68 feet on north side of Water alley, Seventh ward, Allegheny city, also right of way 8 feet wide, leading from Spring Garden av

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
GEO. M. REED, Vice President.
J. W. H. COCHRANE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Andrew J. Lee,
J. P. Smith, George M. Reed,
Frank Kohne.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed
Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Hasenclever.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum on special deposits from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
WM. NEER, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETT, }
SATURDAY, January 9, 1875. }

There was still much discussion of the local financial situation. We are gratified to hear that the affairs of Waring Brothers were reported more hopeful in the latter part of the day yesterday, and there is still hope that they may emerge from their troubles safely. We have information of several banks that have treated this and other oil firms quite severely. If any business firm in this city, no matter what its business, had been compelled to contract its paper so rapidly as have oil firms, they could not avoid disastrous failure. With this as a fact, the public will have its own judgment of the banks that are pursuing this policy toward the oil men.

An error was made yesterday in the publication of the financial statement of Mr. James Bown. The error is corrected by the amended schedule published in our local columns this morning. It now will be seen that the gentleman's assets are over $130,000 in excess of his liabilities.

The firm of James Bown & Son have not gone into bankruptcy, but will continue the business as usual, meeting all their liabilities as they fall due.

The interest of Wm. H. Bown is in no way affected by the embarrassment of his father.

President McCullough's annual report of the affairs of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad shows the following as the results of the operations of the road for the year 1873:

RECEIPTS.	
From gross earnings	$3,740,384 15
From other sources	10,242 81
Total receipts	$3,750,626 96
EXPENDITURES.	
For operating expenses	$1,906,195 43
Paid Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad in settlement of joint earnings	83,519 04
For betterments	723,875 70
Rental, interest, Sinking Fund, &c.	1,226,834 47
Total expenditure	$3,940,424 64

The balance sheet for the close of the year shows a construction amount $12,865,561 43; equipment, $3,373,485 61; machinery, etc., added, making a total of $13,407,262 70, which, added to the cash in Treasurer's hands, bills receivable and materials, foots up $17,257,022 38. On the credit side in capital stock amounting to $11,243,211 47; bonds, &c., $5,015,343 63; income, $527,783 39; liabilities, $470,683 89.

Provision has already been made for honoring the Third Mortgage Bonds, $1,252,000, at their approaching maturity on the 1st of May next.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Asked.
Money	4	5
Gold	112¼	112¾
U. S. Sixes—1861—coupons	118⅝	118¾
5-20 1862	114¼	114½
20-1864	116¼	116½
" 1865	118⅝	118
" 1865 new	117⅝	117¾
" 1867	118⅛	118¼
" 1868—coupons	118¾	118⅝
10-40's	114¼	114½
Currency 6's	117¾	117⅝
New 5 per cents	113⅜	113½
10-40's—coupons	115	115
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	104¾	104⅝
Erie	28⅝	28¾
I. C	106½	106¾
C. C. & I. C.	9¾	9⅝
St. Paul	38⅝	38¾
Do. Pref	58¾	58⅝
Michigan Southern	79½	79¾
Do. Central	81⅝	81¾
North Western Common	47	47
Do. Pref	61	61
Rock Island	103¾	103⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88¾	88⅝
Pacific Mail	33⅜	33⅝
Western Union Telegraph	77⅝	77¾
Ohio & Mississippi	25⅜	25½
Union Pacific	37⅜	37⅝
Toledo & Wabash	18⅝	17¾
Harlem	127⅜	127½
Adams Express	99	99
American Express	62½	62¾
U. S. Express	61	61½
W., Fargo & Co Express	79¾	79
Quicksilver	39	39
Fort Wayne	93	93
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25¾	25¾
Panama	112½	113

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Opened.	Asked.
P. R. R. scrip	54	55
Reading	106	
United Cos. of N. J.	54	54¼
Oil Creek	12¾	13¼
Lehigh Valley	8¾	9
Central Transportation	42½	43¼
Empire Do.		54½
A. C. & R. 7-30	75¾	76¼
P. C. & St. L. 7's		99¾

NEW YORK, January 8, 1875.

Money was easy, loaning at 3, 3½, and 4; prime mercantile paper 5½@7. Sterling was firm at 480@490. Gold opened at 112⅜, fell off to 112¼, and closed at 112¼. The carrying rates were 2 to 3. The dry goods imports for the week were $1,402,254. The specie engagements for to-morrow are 700,000. The customs receipts were $278,000 and the Treasury disbursements $882,000. The clearings amounted to $51,000,000. Government bonds were dull and steady. State bonds were quiet. Railroad bonds were firm. Stocks were quiet, but firm, at the commencement of business, and prices advanced ½@6⅜ per cent., except for Wabash and Erie, which were exceptionally weak, the latter under the influence of lower quotations form London. The market continued firm until after one o'clock, when, under the lead of Wabash, which declined to 16⅜, the whole market fell off, and continued weak until the close of business. The most active stocks aside from Wabash were Western Union, Union Pacific, Lake Shore and St. Paul. The selling movement in Wabash continued until noon, and then when a recovery to 17¾ took place. There were free sales of stock, seller sixty days, from 17¾ to 16⅜. The difference between regular stock and sellers' options ranged from ⅜ to ⅝ per cent. The weakness in Wabash attracted considerable attention, and unsettled the whole stock market. The great bulk of Wabash stock is now floating on the street, and for the moment it has no friends apparently. The transactions aggregated 183,000 shares, of which 17,000 were Pacific Mail, 20,000 Western Union, 15,000 Northwest, 21,000 St. Paul, 7,000 Erie, 22,000 Lake Shore, 30,000 Wabash, and 27,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118¾; 5-20's of '62, 114¼; do of '64, 116¼; do of '65, 118; do new, 117¾; do of '67, 118¾; do of '68, 118¾; new 5s, 113¾; 10-40's, 115; currency 6s, 117⅜.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 94⅜; Tennessee, old, 73; do new, 77½; Virginia new, 35; do old, 34; North Carolina, old, 25; do new, 16.

Stocks.—Canton, 59; Western Union Telegraph Company, 77⅜; Quicksilver, 34; Adams Express, 99¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 79¾; American Express, 63; United States Express, 61; Pacific Mail 33⅜; New York Central 104¾; Erie, 28⅝; do preferred, 51; Harlem, 127½; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 81½; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, 93¾; Northwestern common, 47; do preferred, 61¾; Rock Island 103⅛; New Jersey Central, 106; St. Paul, 38⅝; do. preferred, 58¾; Toledo & Wabash, 17¾; do. preferred, 30; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 7; do. preferred, 25; Chicago & Alton, 105; do preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 22; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 84½; Burlington & Quincy, 109¾; Lake Shore, 79¾; Panama, 8½; Illinois Central, 109¼; Union Pacific, 37; Central Pacific, 93⅜; Union, 90¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107⅜.

LONDON, January 8—5 P. M.—The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day amounts to £16,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months bills is 4 3-16, or 13-16 below the Bank of England rate. Consols; money 92⅜@92⅝; account 92⅜@92⅝; 5-20's of 1865, 107⅛; do of 1867, 107⅜; 10-40's 104⅛; new 5's 103⅜; New York Central 93; Erie 25½; do preferred 45.

FRANKFORT, January 8.—5-20's of 1862, 98⅜.

PARIS, January 8.—Rentes 62f 17½c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, Jan. 8, 1875. }

There is no improvement to record in general business, but it is hoped that there soon will be; our merchants generally report that trade has been less active during the past few weeks than at any time since the panic. As we have repeatedly noted, the demand for goods of all kinds is limited entirely to supplying immediate wants; and in addition it is complained that collections continue unsatisfactory; furthermore, the recent suspensions and failures, have, as might be expected, had an unfavorable influence, and will tend to delay a restoration of confidence which is badly needed.

APPLES—Dull, but unchanged; selling at $1.50@2.50 ₱ bbl, for common to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—55@60c ₱ keg.

BEANS—Dull; $1.75@2 ₱ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3¾c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged; fresh, and with a stronger disposition to realize, and the stock accumulating, prices are weak but not quotably lower; prime to choice roll, 25@28; fair to good, 15@22; common, 10@12.

BROOMS—There has been an advance, which was occasioned by the sharp rise in broom corn. We quote: No. 1, hurl, $2.75; No. 4, do, $3; No. 3, carpet, $4; No. 5, $3.50; No 6, $3.75; No. 7, $4; No. 4, do, $4.25; No. 3, $4.50. These are the jobbing rates.

CHEESE—The market continues quiet and steady, with prices unchanged, at 12¾@17; New York, Ohio, 12¾@18.

CRANBERRIES—$10@13 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand continues light but prices are maintained; Apples, 6@8c as to quality; Peaches (halves), 12@13c.

EGGS—Fresh supply is fully up to the demand, and prices remain as last quoted; fresh, 27@28; pickled, 22@23c.

FLOUR—The market continues exceedingly dull, and we reduce our quotations slightly; Spring wheat flour, $5.50@6.50; Minnesota and Wisconsin, $5.50@6.75 for Minnesotas; winters, $5.65@5.90@6 for red and $6.25@6.50 for amber and white. Rye, $5@5.25.

GROCERIES—Trade continues very quiet, but it is hoped that the worst is over and that with the new year, however, our merchants are very generally pursuing a conservative policy, selling only for cash or short time paper. Collections are reported as continues strong, with indications of a still higher range of prices. Prime New Orleans Molasses, which is in active demand, is meeting with a ready and good property at current rates. Sugars quiet and unchanged, excepting New Orleans, which is quoted firm at the source of supply.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11½	Standard R	10¾
Granulated	11¼	Standard A	10¾
Powdered	11¼	Demarara	9¾@10⅛
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¼		
SYRUPS.			
Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maple	55	Golden Drips	50@70
Silver Drips	55	Extra Golden	70@75
COFFEES.			
Rio Good	20 @22	Fancy Roasted	27
Rio Prime	22 @23	Roasted loose	26½
Rio Fancy	24 @25	Roasted Java	40
RICE.			
Rangoon ₱ lb	7 @7½	Patna ₱ lb	7¾@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8 @9		
MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	73@75
Demarara	60@65		

GRAIN—There is but little life in the grain markets; the demand continues light, as the retailers, as a rule, are buying only for immediate wants, carrying just as little stock as they can possibly help, while as regards prices there has been no very important change recently. The receipts continue scarce, and with considerable inquiry, the market is firmer; a few cars on spot could doubtless be disposed of at 75@80c, but there is no doubt but could be obtained for future delivery. Shelled Corn was offered on Change at 62½c, but this was not sold; quiet and unchanged; Penna and Ohio red, $1.18@1.18; ditto amber and white, $1.20@1.23. Rye is quiet and nominal at 90@95c. Oats quoted at 62@62½ for mixed and 63½@64 for white.

HOMINY—$4.75@5 ₱ bbl.

LARD—Rated at 9c in good supply and dull, but prices remain about as last quoted; $20@23 for common to choice. Loose, from country wagons, $25@27 for thumbs.

ONIONS—There is not much inquiry, but the supply is small and prices unchanged; $3@4 ₱ bbl.

PEARS—$1.50@2 ₱ bush.

POTATOES—Dull. Peach blows may be quoted on track by the car load as 80@85c., and other kinds at 70@75.

POULTRY—In limited supply and firmer. Dressed Chickens, 14@15c; Ducks and Turkeys, 16@17c; Live chickens, 50@60c ₱ pair.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady, with a fair demand, and Lard and Hams are higher.

Hams—Extra S. C. ₱ lb	14	Lard—Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb	14½
Shoulders, S. C. ₱ lb	10½	Do., half tierces	14¾
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14	Lard-Ref. for summer use in tierces	14½
Dried Beef, Ex. Sm'd	14	Do., in ½ bbls	15
Cured, Prime	13	Do., in kits	15½
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₱ doz	$7.00	Do., 3 ₱ caddies	17¾
Bacon Shoulders	11½	Do., 5 ₱ caddies	17¾
Short Rib Sides	12	Do., 3 ₱ pails	17¾
Clear Sides	13½	Do., 5 ₱ do	17¾
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$21.00	Do., 6 ₱ do	17¾
Miner's Lard Oil	80	Ham Sausage	10
Lard Oil, prime	90	Bologna Sausage	10
Cheese, per lb	16½	Pig's feet, ½ bbls	$4.20
Pig's Feet, kegs	$2.10		

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3 cts for good mixed, woolen ½c ₱ lb.

SWEET CORN—@6½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Country, 7½@ city, 8¾@9.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, Jan. 8, 1875. }

PIG IRON.

Trade in this important staple continues very dull; and, to the producing interest, the market appears to be growing worse and worse; it was not to be expected, in view of the lock-out, with nearly all the furnaces idle, that there would be any improvement, but it was hoped, as so many of the furnaces have blown out, thereby curtailing the production, that the market would at least hold its own. However, these expectations have not been realized, and while it is true that many of the producers have been and are still unwilling to make any concessions, yet we are reliably informed that sales have been made, within the past few days, at a further decline; manufacturers have bought, not that they needed it, but because it was good property at the prices at which it was offered. Sales of Gray Forge have been made at $21, cash and $22, 4 mos; it is probable that at $20 (cash) considerable pig could be sold, as some of the mills would anticipate future wants, but the feeling that we took we have are still holding at $23, time, and refusing to accept anything less.

HANGING ROCK CHARCOAL.

10 tons No 1 Foundry	$33 00 cash
10 tons No 1 Foundry	32 00 4 mos
40 tons Mill	28 00 4 mos
10 tons No 1 Foundry	31 00 4 mos

MUCK BAR.

260 tons muck bar	$44 50 4 mos
200 tons muck bar	private
50 tons muck bar	private
700 tons muck bar	41 50@42 00 cash
400 tons muck bar	private

ANTHRACITE.

100 tons No 1 Foundry—extra	$23 00 4 mos
30 tons No 1 Foundry—extra	22 25 4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

20 tons No 2 Foundry	$22 00 4 mos
10 tons No 2 Foundry	22 00 4 mos
250 tons Gray Forge	22 00 4 mos
50 tons Gray Forge	23 00 5 mos
120 tons Gray Forge	23 00 4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge	23 00 4 mos

MANUFACTURED IRON.

The market for all kinds of finished irons has not varied much recently, and there is only feature to notice is that the general tone is a shade firmer, in view of the decreased production; there is also the same disposition to cut that there was before the lock-out, and we are cognizant of orders having been refused recently, which, if offered to-day, would be at a price which yielded no margin for profit. Quotations may be given on a basis of $2.30@2.40 for merchant bars.

NAILS.

The Nail trade continues dull; some of the factories are stopped, while others are only running part of the time, but it is confidently expected that orders will commence to come in pretty freely within the next few weeks, and an average spring trade is looked for. The card remains unchanged at $3.45, 60 days, but $3.15, usual time, may be regarded as the ruling rate.

SCRAP IRON.

There is a continued fair degree of activity in the Scrap trade, and while the general action of the market is firmer in consequence of the increased demand, there has been no improvement in prices.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, Jan. 8, 1875. }

The market for Crude continues firm, notwithstanding the product is easier, and as compared with yesterday, prices have further advanced; immediate shipment was quoted at $1.20@1.25, which is the highest point that has been reached yet. Refined, as intimated, is easier; and if anything a shade lower; quotable at 9¾ on cars or here; 11¾@12 delivered in Baltimore, and 12¾ in Philadelphia. The foreign advices are less favorable; but a New York paper, of Thursday, says: "There is an undertone of much business, the result of a reported suspension of a large refining firm, with whom exporters had entered into liberal negotiations for prompt delivery." This we presume, refers to Waring Bros., of this city, who it is earnestly hoped will be able to get a satisfactory adjustment of their present difficulties; they not only have the sympathies of the trade, but the public generally.

FIGHT AGAINST THE COMBINATION.

A meeting was held at Titusville a few days since to fight against the freight combination, and to request the Legislature to take some action in regard to the matter. The Titusville *Herald* very properly remarks that the day for resorting to pass and final "The feeling of the citizens in regard to the combination was well and fully expressed at last night's meetings held for the purpose. The whole combination was universally condemned, and a committee was appointed at that time to take legal steps. This committee followed instructions, and have made great advances towards checking the uncalled for action of the railroads against the oil Region. But we do not see that the committee [is to be benefitted by more resolutions such as were offered at the Titusville meeting. It has a surfeit of such already. What it is further assured by all sorts that the feelings of the oil men are with it in the actions taken. In this case the committee does not ask for more resolutions, but for action and funds wherewith to carry on the war which they have begun. So, if those who are anxious to do something will proffer funds instead of resolutions, they will be doing more good for Oildom than by any other means.

The Barrel market continues unchanged; coopered; countries, $1.25; city make, $1.35—extra large size, $1.40.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
D Fisher	Sunbeam O W	160
Green & Camp	Sunbeam O W	80
Green & Camp	Riverside O W	153
Petrolite	Riverside O W	80
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	84
Total		547

Iron and Metals.

(From the Iron Age.)

New York, Jan. 7.—American Pig.—We find the market for American pig iron in a very peculiar position this week. The transactions have been exceedingly light in the past few days, and consumers have no more disposition than before to lay in stocks of iron or make contracts for future delivery, but all the best known makers decline to make contracts for any deliveries beyond this month, and many of them are quoting $27 as the present price, the advance being occasioned by the coal strike. We do not learn of this price being paid. We quote No. 1 foundry, $25@27; No. 2 foundry, $24@25; Gray Forge, $20@23. Scotch Pig.—The market remains as before reported, the stock and business being both very small. We quote without change, Coltness, $30; Glengarnock, $27@28; Eaglinton, $25.

Rails.—The market here is almost bare of foreign. We quote: Welsh, 49@50, gold, and American at $56@58, currency.

Old rails.—No sales are reported, and we continue our quotation of $26.50@27.

Scrap.—We continue our quotation of $24@30, which as nearly as possible represents the market.

Copper.—There have been few buyers and sellers of copper since the commencement of the new year, and sales on the spot have been limited to 100,000 pounds Lake at 23¾c. Nothing has transpired in futures. The asking price for Baltimore copper is 23¾; nothing has transpired therein. The manufactures of copper are steady; New Sheathing at 28c and Bolts and Bruises 30c. Bronze and Yellow Metal Sheathing 21@22c, and Yellow Metal Bolts, 28c, net cash.

Tin.—Quite a speculation in tin is going on in the London market, the whole movement having been originally started by the sudden American demand for Tin Plates in December, the purchases for the United States having greatly exceeded the anticipations of everybody. At New York we have had a fair jobbing demand since the yearopened, but nothing beyond it in either spot tins or futures. We quote as follows, all gold: Straits, 29½c; L. & F., 21¾c; English, not wanted. Tin Plates have been quiet, and trends firm as follows: I. C. Charcoal, Terne, $8.25@9; I. C. Coke ₱ box; Charcoal, Terne, $8.62½@9; I. C. Coke $7.75@8; and coke Terne, $7@7.25, all gold, the latter two ordinary brands.

Lead.—Sales have been made in a small way from store, aggregating some 50 tons at between 6.15@6.25, gold. The current quotation value for 30 days is 6.20, gold. Nothing is lots for Domestic could be had. Spanish could not be obtained for future delivery. Shelled Corn was offered on Change at 62½c, but this was not sold; quiet and unchanged; Penna and Ohio red, $1.18@1.18; ditto amber and white, $1.20@1.23. Rye is quiet and nominal at 90@95c. Oats quoted at 62@62½ for mixed and 63½@64 for white.

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RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1875.

Stations.	Low water—ft.	Above—in.	Change—ft.	Change—in.	Dir'n of Wind.	State of Weather.
Cairo, Ill	24	7	+4	W	Cloudy.	
Cincinnati, O	29	5	—3	E	Cloudy.	
Davenport, Iowa	9	3		W	Cloudy.	
Louisville	9	10	1	—3	SE	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn	11	10	10	W	Cloudy.	
Nashville, Tenn	23	12	8	SW	Cloudy.	
Pittsburgh, Pa	2	10	+3	12	W	Clear.
Shreveport, La	17	1	10	6	N	Lt Rain.
St. Louis, Mo	4	6		W	Hg Snow.	
Dubuque	4	11	—0	1	W	Clear.

GEORGE H. ROHR,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was 4 feet 8 inches and falling. Weather continues cold, and the Monongahela was covered with a light scum of ice yesterday, the first of the season. The Allegheny ice was heavier than on Thursday, although it is now, as the stream in question is closed at some point above. No improvement to note in business.

THERE were no arrivals or departures during the 24 hours ending last evening.

THE I. N. Phillips and Granite State are laid up in the mouth of the Muskingum.

THE pilots of the Bella Lee and Belle of Texas say it is doubtful whether the Maude will be raised.

ALL pilots denounce Weitzel's dam, which they say reduces the passage of the falls peculiarly dangerous.

THE Messenger left Cincinnati for this port on Wednesday, and the Mollie Ebert was advertised to follow on Thursday.

ABOUT all the boats that left here on the freshet with tows of coal have reached Cincinnati, and some of them are on their way back.

ED. HINE, well-known among the river fraternity, and formerly pharmaceutist on some of the Yazoo River steamers, died at Jackson on Friday, January 1.

THE fine side-wheeler Junlata is now in turn for Cincinnati, and will be the first boat out. She is an A1 boat, and, furthermore, a permanent fixture in the trade.

THE Carrie Kountz rests firmly on the bar opposite Jefferson Barracks. She will be carried off by the first rise of several feet. She has a New Orleans load on board.

THE Exporter left Cincinnati on Wednesday for New Orleans with a light start, but proposes to stay alongside the Charley Morgan all the way down. She will probably fill out below. Pilots, Wash. Tenley and Frank Carroll.

A SAD story of disappointment is floating about to the effect that one of the pilots of the Lee Own mistook the Government light at Sugar Creek, the other night, for a ball, and made a landing, only to discover the blunder.

YESTERDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The Mollie Ebert will return to Pittsburgh when the water becomes moderate.....The Mary Ann, bound to Pittsburgh, passed up.....Wharfage receipts for the week ending last night amounted to $147.10.

THE My Choice and J. F. Dravo passed Cincinnati, on the Ohio, en route for this port, having light, and the Tigress, Joe Walton, Coal Hill, Fred Wilson, Oakland, Coni Valley, Stella and Alice Brown arrived there on the same day with tows of coal.

MR. W. H. ARNSTRONG, associate clerk of the Board Log, died on the Steamer Ben Bolt, on Friday. The deceased was a native of Maysville, Kentucky; aged 32. The deceased was well-known and highly esteemed. He was employed on boats and other steamers in the Cincinnati and Memphis trade.

A LOUISVILLE telegram of the 6th says: The Resolute, Simpson Horner, Jo. H. Bigley, Nellie Speer and Tom Rees No. 2 came down with tows of coal. The Allegheny and Monongahela coal companies are putting their tows through the canal, and sent their light barges over the Falls. The Cincinnati managers will also be barged through the canal after dark, and the boats are lying to at the lower wharf.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch, under date of 6th, says:—Captain Jake Fawcett, of the steamer sinking steamer John B. Maude to-day. He left the boat Monday night, and thinks she may possibly be raised, though it is doubtful. The Sam. J. Gaty arrived to-day. Several other directors of the Keokuk Northern Line are also in town. Capt. Dargan, of the Barge Line, is in the city. Business with merchants is dull, and very little stuff is being shipped South. Mercury 20 deg., and falling.

FRIDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—The Nail City, with three barges laden with iron ore, from St. Louis to Pittsburgh, and the Grand Lake, from Leavelsville with an unknown cargo, passed early in the morning.....The Peytona reshipped 60 hhds sugar and 600 bbls molasses for Steubenville and Pittsburgh on the Andes.....The Sam. J. Gaty also re-shipped 134 bbls molasses for Portsmouth, 25 hhds sugar for Wheeling, 63 bbls molasses for Pittsburgh on the Andes.....The H. S. Turner reshipped 78 bbls hoop iron and 14 pkgs sundries for Pittsburgh on the Andes.....Tom Bone is waiting Cap't. Living at the wheel of the Nail City. The Mary Ann, with a tow of empty barges, passed up for Pittsburgh.....The Parker arrived with a coal tow from Pittsburgh. The Coal Valley is lying above the foot of Broadway patching her guards.....She will be ready to go down to-morrow.....New Orleans freight was taken yesterday at 20c per hundred for pound lots, whisky 70c and pork $1 per bbl. These rates are ruinously low.

SCRAP IRON, &c.
W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad, Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Boilers.
Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,
W. J. Hammond,
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For Cincinnati and Louisville.
Also taking Freight and Passengers for all Way Points, and taking Reshipping Freight and Passengers for the Lower Ohio, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans.
SATURDAY, January 9—4 P. M.
THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL PASSENGER STEAMER JUNIATA,
C. L. BRENNAN, Master.
Will leave as announced above.....Master
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
PALMER & HENDERSON,
Corner of Wood and Water streets, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
No. 84 Water street.

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Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
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James Graham, Wm. G. Frazer,
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OF PITTSBURGH.
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Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
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LATEST NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

Letter from Judge Dibble.

"Suggestions" to the Investigating Committee.

The Cause of the Trouble Reviewed.

Revolution and Counter-Revolution.

Reconstruction the Only Salvation.

Dispatches from Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of War.

"Suggestions" to the Investigating Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, January 8.—The following communication explains itself:

NEW ORLEANS, January 8, 1875—To Hon. Chas. Foster, Chairman of the Sub-Committe on Louisiana Affairs—Dear Sir: It was made my duty to appear before your committee during its sessions in New Orleans as counsel for the State organization of the Republican party. In that capacity I have endeavored to do what I could to present the strongest case for our side. You are aware, also, that I have held and now hold office under the administration of Gov. Kellogg. In this relation I have consistently supported the State Government since its accession to power in 1872, and have done whatever I could to aid in such financial and political reforms as it has been the policy of this Government to effect. Consistent and conscientious in this course, I have no regret to express, and no fear for her explanations to make; but to-day, looking at the situation in Louisiana from a higher standpoint than that indicated by any past relations to the Government, considering the troubled state of affairs, not as yet a partisan, but a citizen of the common wealth, I feel constrained to offer to your committee the following

Suggestions.

It seems to me that Congress and the country at large will be unable to solve the problem presented by the Louisiana case unless they consider that everything that has occurred in this State since the election of 1872 has been revolutionary, utterly beyond due process of law, and violative of those fundamental rules and principles which underlie a republican form of government within the purpose of the Constitution of the United States. In contemplating this question, it will not do to lose sight of the extraordinary condition of political society in this State in 1872, resulting from the sudden change in the relations of the two races and somewhat crude and altogether partisan effort at reconstruction, an effort which was more or less a failure, because it contemplated the establishment of

A Government on an Abstract Theories,

and lost sight of the actual social, political and economical surroundings. There existed at that time, and has since the close of the war, a spirit of intolerance toward black and toward white Republicans. This intolerance, which too often found expression unhappily in acts of intimidation, oppression and violence, had produced the present results in the enactments by a Republican Legislature, elected under the reconstruction acts, of those harsh election, registration, constabulary and metropolitan police laws, which have been so severely and in some respects so justly animadverted upon by the Republican press throughout the country. These measures the Republican party had vested in the Governor of the State, a degree of power scarcely exercised by any sovereign in the world, and yet the passage of these laws was justifiable in adegree—the necessity of affording

Protection to the Weak and Untutored Blacks,

whose political rights were constantla threatened by a more powerful class and y large portion of the whites. The Governor, elected under the reconstruction laws, was and continued to be, until his defection, the trusted leader of the Republican party as represented in the General Assembly. Up to the time he abandoned his affiliation he continued to have the unusual authority to which I have adverted. Therefore, when he determined to unite his political fortunes with the opposition, he took them with that which made his accession valuable—almost absolute executive powers. The Republican leaders in this State, and I among them, sincere and true to believe, that our party had a large majority in 1872, and that Governor Kellogg and his associates on the State ticket would have been elected by such a majority had the election been fair and honest, but they were actually chosen by the votes actually cast, by a reduced majority. We charged them, and have been ever since continued to charge, and we have conclusively shown to the Senate committee that Governor Warmouth, in alliance with the Democracy, used his unusual executive power in the appointment of officers who manipulated the registration in the election as to change and alter the results.

To Crown All,

when the election was closed, he attempted to "pack" the Returning Board; and to effect this end, he overthrew the local judiciary by violence. These first measures and subsequent acts were beyond the Constitution and beyond the law. They were revolutionary in the fullest sense of the term. It was during this period that I took my official oath, while examining an issue that arose out of the disturbed condition of affairs, "That the *coup-de-etat* is not an American institution." Since that time, surrounded as I have been by so much

Violence and Wrong Doing,

I have sometimes lost faith in my generation. But now, when I calmly and hopefully look to the future and contemplate the time when the Louisiana troubles shall be remedied by a republican people, only as a horrible dream, I still believe that I truly comprehend the spirit of our republican government. Revolution and violence begets counter-revolution and other violence. Out of these efforts to strangle the voice of a majority of the people of the State sprang extraordinary and not less revolutionary proceedings, which resulted in the installation of the administration of Governor Kellogg. Had the first effort succeeded, there would have been established a Government by fraud and revolution. The second effort did not succeed, and a Government was established by revolution and armed intervention of the powers of the Federal Government. In this view of the case I am consistent. I have never looked upon the ex- Government in any other light than

volutionary Government,

ed, however, by the President, use of Representatives of the and by the Judiciary of the State, eve its acts should have full force an ect, and personally I have rendered it che ful obedience and support, because I conscientiously believe that it was the choice of a majority of the voters. Passing now to

The Events of 1874,

we find these were repeated—the revolution and counter-revolution which attended the election of 1872. During the intervening of two years the administration of Gov. Kellogg carried on the Government, making and executing laws. To this Government the Republican masses gave their support, while the opposition yielded only a sullen obedience. The

Spirit of Intolerance

toward their opponents began again to manifest itself actively, which, as the period for the general election approached, found expression in sincere and bitter hatred. Gov. Kellogg and his associates had done what they could. It was of no avail. They had reduced taxes. That counted for nothing. They checked indiscriminate appropriations for private purposes, which had characterized previous Assemblies. No thanks. They had carried on the Government at a cost of several hundred dollars less than it cost for a like period under the other administration; but still there was no less opposition and bitterness and hatred manifested against every one connected with public office. All this demonstrates that in the experiment of establishing and maintaining a Government over a people there is

But One Alternative,

and to form either, we must establish an absolute Government and enforce obedience to its mandates, or you must obtain the consent, expressed or implied, of the whole people. A partisan press and designing politicians have so turned and misrepresented the facts attending the election of 1872 that I doubt not the great majority of the opposition since believed that Gov. Kellogg was not elected, and that he was in law and in fact a usurper, and so they cried, as with one voice, "that no good could come out of Nazareth," and refused to give credit where the future will accord it. This

Sullen Discontent

found vent in numerous acts of violence and bloodshed, notably the massacre in Grant Parish, the assassination of Judge Crafword, and the District Attorney of his Court; disturbances on the Attakapas, the murders at Coushatta, and the innumerable personal assaults and acts of oppression and intimidation against the blacks in different parts of the State. Finally, this spirit of discontent was organized and manifested itself in a political military body, which took the name of

White League.

This body fell under the leadership of more discreet and better-thinking men, whose influence was sufficient to check in a great degree further instances of outrages on blacks, and the entire energies of the embryo army were systematically directed to the overthrow of the State Government.

[illegible] was to be carried right or [illegible] of the 14th of Septem[illegible]tated. But an acci[illegible]ure of certain arms, [illegible]y, and

The [illegible] the League

was shown. The events of that day are historic, and I need only refer to them. The election approached. We were to select a House of Representatives entire, eighteen Senators out of thirty-six, and a State Treasurer. Should the opposition sweep everything, they would only then have one branch of the General Assembly and one of the financial officers. But it soon became manifest that it was their intention to

Seize the Entire Government

by some revolutionary means. The election was held. I will not discuss the results. Suffice it to say that the opposition believe that they elected a large majority of the House and the State Treasurer. On the other hand, the Republicans, believing that when the registration closed they were fully 20,000, ahead; knowing of systematic intimidation throughout the greater part of the State, considering flagrant irregularities in several parishes, believed that the Returning Board should prevent the consummation of

Gigantic Wrong,

and return those members elected who were in truth the choice of the voters. I held the argument, as they put it, but looking at the whole affair dispassionately and calmly, it presents itself in this aspect to me: A revolution had been set on foot by the opposition, aided by the White League, to seize the Government.

A Counter-Revolution

was the result. The disturbance attending the attempt to organize the General Assembly on January 4th naturally and inevitably resulted from the events I have detailed. The evidence which was offered to your committee establishes, I think, what would not be denied here, that the opposition, supported by the White League as a military organization, had a perfected plan for the seizure of the State Government by a bold *coup-de-etat*. But there again occurred a counter-revolution. The *coup-de-etat* was rudely prevented by the timely intervention of Federal bayonets.

The Great Question.

With this historical resume before you, I now ask you, sir, to consider with me the inquiry, Has Louisiana a representative form of government? I answer without hesitation and unequivocally, No! The existing Government is not the product of an election, duly ascertained by regular process of law, but of a revolution, or rather of a counter-revolution, set in motion to check another. It is not my purpose to discuss that clause of the Constitution which guarantees to each State a republican form of government, with the purpose to define such a form of government. I will rest content with the suggestion that I have called the attention of Congress to an existing government in one of the States which is not republican in form.

The Duty of Congress.

What, then, is the duty of Congress? Our position is not dissimilar to that occupied in 1867. The State was then reconstructed. Let the process be repeated, Mayhap, with the experience we have had, we can do better. We can scarcely do worse. I care not what plan be adopted so that we may have peace and order, perfect fairness and equal justice for all.

I have the honor, sir, to be your obedient servant.

(Signed) HENRY C. DIBBLE.

Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of War.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 7, 1875.—To W. M. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: Several prominent people here have, for the last few days, been passing resolutions and manufacturing sentimental protests for Northern political consumption. They seem to be trying to make martyrs of themselves. It cannot be done at this late day. There have been too many bleeding negroes and ostracised white citizens for their statements to be believed by fair-minded people. Bishop Wilmer protests against my telegram of the 4th inst., forgetting that on Saturday last he testified under oath before the Congressional Committee that the condition of affairs was substantially as had been reported by me. I shall soon send you a statement of the number of murders committed in this State during the last three or four years, and the perpetrators who are still unpunished. I think that the number will startle you. It will be up in the thousands. The city is perfectly quiet. No trouble is apprehended.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

NEW ORLEANS, La., January 8, 1875.—W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.—I shall send you this evening a report of affairs as they actually occurred here on the 4th inst. My telegram to you of that date and those of the 5th and 6th insts., are so truthful of the condition of affairs in this section, and strike so near the water-line, that ministers of the Gospel and others are appealed to to keep the ship from sinking. Human life has been held too cheaply in this State for many years.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

Legislative Report to Congress.

NEW ORLEANS, January 8.—The Conservative members of the House of Representatives have sent a communication to Congress, reviewing the proceedings of that body on Monday. The report is very voluminous,and professes to give a true history of that day's work.

A Retraction.

LITTLE ROCK, January 8.—Rev. T. J. Leak, pastor of the M. E. Church in this city, who signed the card forwarded last night denying the statements of General Sheridan as to the banditti of this State, will publish a card in the morning, stating that he signed the card under a misapprehension, and that upon reliable and considerable evidence since received, he is satisfied that the statements of that paper are not true.

An Indignation Meeting to be Held in Boston.

BOSTON, January 8.—The *Journal* this afternoon says steps are being taken to hold a meeting in Faneuil Hall to protest against interference by the military in the organization of the Louisiana Legislature. The feeling is very strong, not only among those who are opponents of the administration, but with those who are counted upon as among its supporters.

HOME NEWS.

Republicans, Attention!

The Republicans, of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, are requested to meet at the Franklin School House on *Monday*, January 11, 1875, at 7½ P. M.

By order, COMMITTEE.

Pocket Picked.

On Thursday evening as Mr. W. C. Coffin, of Allegheny, was making some purchases in Washington's book store on Federal street, near Lacock street, Allegheny, his pocket book was picked from his pocket containing $48. The loss was not discovered until a short time afterwards.

Lost Boy.

During the past two days Dr. STORRS, No. 58 Sheffield street, Allegheny, has had charge of a little boy eight years of age, who is unable to tell where he lives. He says that he formerly resided on the Hill, in Pittsburgh, but both his parents are now dead. Dr. Storrs will keep him until his friends call for him.

Journalistic.

The *Beaver County Citizen* is the name of a new journalistic venture which is published at Baden, Pa., by the Messrs. Conlin Bros. It is a very neat and nobby quorto, having four columns to the page, which are filled with interesting home and foreign news. In make-up, and in literary style, the *Citizen* is among the best of rural journals and is worthy of support and abundant success.

New Steel Works.

The steel works in Beaver Falls is a fixed fact. A deed has been executed to three Pittsburghers and one Cincinnatian, for the land lying between the cutlery and the gas works. The proprietors will be down shortly, for the purpose of bringing plans and specifications of the proposed buildings. They have ample capital with which to do business, and propose to erect the works at once. They will manufacture all kinds of springs, saw plates, &c., and will do a heavy business. This is thought to be one of the best factories yet brought to this valley.—*Beaver Valley News.*

School Board Organizations.

The following School Boards in this city have organized for 1875.

Mount Washington District—Thirty-second Ward.—President, Jacob Wilbert; Secretary, George Chivers; Treasurer, Wm. Halpin. Jacob Wilbert, 1876; George Chivers, 1876; Jacob Sofiel, 1877: Louis Hauch, 1877; William Halpin, 1878; Geo. Kramer, 1878.

Lincoln District — Twenty-first Ward.—President, T. M. Armstrong; Secretary, C. A. Kehew; Treasurer, William Sprague. Robert Gumbert, 1876; George Cook, 1876; George Wilkinson, 1877; William Sprague, 1877; Chas. A. Kehew, 1878; T. M. Armstrong, 1878.

South District—Second Ward.—President, J. S. Morrison; Secretary, J. L. Marshal; Treasurer, John Wilson. J. S. Morrison, 1876; John Wilson, 1876; F. C. Negley, 1877; Calvin King, 1877; J. L. Marshall, 1878; A. C. Wilson, 1878.

Oakland District—Fourteenth Ward.—President, Graham Scott; Secretary, Wm. Pier; Treasurer, William Holmes. Graham Scott, 1876; William Pier, 1876; William Holmes, 1877; George Fawcett, 1877; Henry Johns, Jr., 1878; J. H. Awderheide, 1878.

Wickersham District—Twenty-fourth Ward—President, H. L. Ayres; Secretary, J. H. Alker; Treasurer, W. J. Earley. William McClurg, 1876; H. L. Ayres, 1876; J. P. Johnston, 1877; J. H. Alker, 1877; David Emory, 1878; Wm. J. Earley, 1878.

Grant District—Third Ward—President, Dr. W. H. McKelvy; Secretary, John Jahn; Treasurer, Peter Dressler. Peter Dressler, 1876; vacancy to be filled, 1876; John Osche, 1877; John Jahn, 1877; Wm. H.McKelvy, 1878; A. Steinmyer, 1878.

WORSHIPERS PROTECTED.

Raid in Allegheny—Loafers Locked Up.

For a long time the people who attend the German M. E. church, corner of Third street and Madison avenue, Allegheny, have been annoyed by a lot of men congregating about the door and insulting them. Last evening the Allegheny police made a raid on the loungers and captured five of the party, named Ernest Nuss, Andrew Meininger, John Kelp, John Wishner and Mike Herbert. They were locked up for a hearing this morning.

Young Man, Dress Fashionably.

This you can do at very little cost, by patronizing the fashionable Merchant Tailoring House of B. Tiegel, No. 33 Smithfield street, who will supply you with suits of excellent material, in the latest New York styles. Goods the finest, workmanship the neatest, and prices the fairest. Yours respectfully.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

PRESIDENT WALLACE has decided to remain at Monmouth College.

REVIVAL meetings are being held nightly in the Carson Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

REV. MR. MCKINNEY has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church at McKeesport, Pa.

THE Walton Church gathered in about seven hundred dollars during their recent fair and festival.

CHAPLAIN MCCABE lectures at Beaver College next Tuesday on "The Bright Side of Libby Prison."

REV. DR. A. D. CLARK, pastor of the Sixth U. P. Church, Allegheny, has been ill for some time with typhoid fever.

REV. W. B. WATKINS, of the Butler street M. E. church, goes to Pleasant Grove to-morrow, to assist in a dedicatory service.

REV. J. P. SANKEY, who has been quite ill for some weeks, has so far recovered as to be able to resume his pulpit ministrations.

SERVICES will be held in the First Reformed Presbyterian church, corner Liberty street and Oak alley, to-morrow morning and afternoon.

THE Rev. W. A. Hitchcock, of Binghamton, New York, Rector-elect of Trinity Church, will preach to-morrow both morning and evening.

REV. WM. COLEMAN, of the South Side U. P. Church, was presented with an elegant album, on Christmas eve, by the members of his Bible class.

REV. G. H. HUMPHREY will preach next Sabbath evening on "Eternal punishment proved from the doom of Satan, and from the infinite Evils of Sin."

REV. ALEXANDER CLARK will preach in the Union M. E. church, Allegheny, to-morrow morning, and Rev. Dr. Nesbitt will occupy the pulpit in the evening.

REV. W. J. ROBINSON, pastor of the First U. P. Church, Allegheny, has gone to New York State, to recuperate his health, which has not been very good recently.

REV. MR. WADE, who, until recently was a missionary in Nebraska, will conduct the services in the Third U. P. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow, at the usual hours.

REV. S. M. DAVIS, of the Presbyterian church, Latrobe, has tendered his resignation as pastor of that church, and will leave in a few days for Wellsville, Ohio, where he has accepted a call.

MRS. COOKMAN, the mother of the late Alfred Cookman, resides with her son, Rev. John E. Cookmad,at Boston,instead of at Philadelphia. Although threescore and ten, she is still in labors abundant.

THE members of the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, are very hopeful that Rev. W. G. Morehead will accept the call they extended to him, to become their pastor. He is to preach for them on the last Sabbath of this month.

REV. W. T. CAMPBELL, of Little York, Ills., has accepted the call to the Second U. P. Church, Monmouth, Rev. D. M. Ure formerly pastor. He was spoken of for the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, but the negotiations were not successful.

THE Methodist *Recorder* says the Rev. J. H. Hill, the President of the Pittsburgh Conference, for many years addicted to the weed, although in other respects a royal and temperance man, has voluntarily and utterly abolished the little black idol.

THE Rev. Dr. A. F. Hiner, Presiding Elder of West Pittsburgh District, has commenced the fourth and last round of his quadrennial term, and many will regret that by the inevitable change at next Conference he will be transferred to a new field of labor.

A UNION Sunday School for the study of God's Word will be opened in the second story of Knap's Battery building, Marion avenue, Allegheny, to-morrow afternoon at two o,clock. All children in that vicinity not attending other Sunday schools are cordially invited.

REV. MR. GRIFFITH will explain the difference of the "paper wall" (so called by many persons) between the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Roman Catholic Church, at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, South Eighteenth street, to-morrow evening, 7 o'clock.

MR. CORCORAN, the banker of Washington, D. C., offered the Baptists about $200,000 if they would subscribe $100,000 additional endowment to the Columbia University at Washington by January last of this year Something more than the necessay amount was subscribed.

REV. J. M. GETCHEL of Girard will occupy the pulpit in the Universalist Church cor. 3rd avenue Grant street, to-morrow morning and evening. Subject in the morning as a communion sermon "Christ the way the truth, and the Life." Evening "The Thorn in the Flesh."

THE sixth lecture on the Y. M. C. A. course, will be delivered to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner Penn and Seventh streets, by Rev. Alex. Young, D. D., of the U. P. Theological Seminary, subject, "The Alleged Discrepancies of the Bible."

REV. DR. PEARSON received forty-two into the fellowship of Fourth Avenue Baptist church last Sunday. The special meetings are continued. Subject of discourse to-morrow morning, "Work within Cisterns, and Cisterns that Hold None;" and in the evening, "The Father of the World Seen in the Dark."

THE Month's Mind of the Rev. P. M. Ward will take place at St. Stephen's church, Hazelwood, on Thursday, January 14th. The Office will begin at nine o'clock, and the Mass at ten. That of the Rev. Jas. Byrnes will take place at St. Patrick's church, on Friday morning, January 15th, at nine o'clock.

THE Missionary money apportioned to the three M. E. Conferences in this section, to be raised by them, is: Pittsburgh, $33,000, Erie, $20,500; West Virginia, $5,000. Pittsburgh is honored with the largest apportionment except Baltimore, $59,000; New York, $45,000; New York East, $45,000; and Philadelphia, $52,000. 4

REV. W. R. COWL, of Grace Methodist church, Sharpsburg, Pa., son of Rev. John Cowl, of this city, preached yesterday morning and evening in the Fifth street Methodist church. This young minister is winning a justly deserved reputation as a close student and superior pulpit orator. The church last evening was filled with many strangers, and his discourse was thoughtful and scholarly.—*Steubenville Herald.*

THOUGH life is short, we have much time. Great thoughts are born in a minute and great works are done in an hour. In a brief life, there is time to build houses, acquire extended possessions and by war or statesmanship, to fill the world with a name. There is also time and space for reflection, on the part of every sinner who hears the gospel. Who, if he fails to believe in Christ, will claim he had no time?—*United Presbyterian.*

THE Fifth U. P. Church, Allegheny, (Rev. J. W. Witherspoon) had an accession of one hundred and fifty new members during the year 1874. This church has adopted the free pew system, and the members are expected to pay in weekly, whatever they feel able to give, in lieu of paying pew rent as heretofore. This plan of raising money has been adopted by several of the U. P. Churches in Allegheny and elsewhere, and is said to work very satisfactorily.

WE have seen people as firm in their belief that the figures of little lead moulded into glass balls. There is no chance for them to stir, for the belief or opinion is so moulded down around them that they seem set in it immortally. Nothing can affect them because nothing is allowed to approach them—the opinion is set around them as a final opposition to mutability, whether it be for good or evil. Such persons are done at one act of their lives.—*Methodist Recorder.*

A UNION PRAYER MEETING will be held this evening in the Second Presbyterian Church, Penn and Seventh streets. The meeting will be led by Thos. J. Gillespie, Esq. The subject, "The necessity of a revival," to be opened by Rev. Dr. Brooke of Christ M. E. Church, on "The Need of a Revival," Rev. Dr. Howard to follow on "The Hindrances," and Rev. Mr. Hanna on "The Means to secure a Revival." The remainder of the meeting to be voluntary. Meeting commences at 7:30 o'clock.

THIS WEEK, as the light of the sun and of the stars travels around our globe, it probably never ceases during the whole time to gather assemblies of Christians, greater or smaller, engaged in their devotions. In far off Asia and Africa, in Europe and America, and in the islands of the sea, worshipers are praying. There is a continual prayer meeting, in which millions are engaged. How inspiring the thought as we pray here and there, that we are joined by millions of our brethren and sisters in substantially the same petitions, and that the Father of all beholds all, hears all and blesses all.—*Christian Advocate.*

IT IS very certain that the present methods of obtaining money for the Church were not in use in the early Church. The tasting and *per capita* modes were introduced much later, and after the original purity and vigor of the Church had in a great measure departed. We have been depending too much on the supposed excellence of our machinery; we have prided ourselves on the nice adjustment of the parts to each other, and of each part to the whole. We have been ready to rub our hands with glee and shout with joy because of the methods we had devised to wring money from unwilling hands. But the trouble has been that the machinery has not been moved and directed by power from on high. And consequently the needed funds have not been secured, and we are left to shame and confusion of face.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

New and Fashionable.

It is a noticeable fact that the thriving business house is ever on the alert to secure not only the best quality of goods for their customers, but also to make sure of the advance styles in goods. The merchant tailoring house of Messrs. Hespenheide & Co., No. 59 Sixth street, have always had a reputation for the excellence of their suitings and their taste in the choice of fashionable fabrics and a stock of new goods brought on by them is soon exhausted. Therefore we give notice that the Eastern markets have lately contributed to their establishment some of the finest and most elegant suitings ever brought to the city. First class workmen employed, the best material used—the consequence, a high reputation for good-fitting suits. See their stock and hear their prices. Go soon.

Foreign Exchange

on all the principal cities of the world sold, Gold, Silver and Government Bonds bought and sold, six per cent. interest paid on time deposits, and a general banking business transacted at the United States Bank, north east corner of Fifth and Wood streets. THS

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

United States District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

In the matter of Newberry E. Calkins, bankrupt, of Tioga county, the questions of fact presented in the specifications of objection to the discharge of the bankrupt, were ordered for trial by jury at the June term at Williamsport.

In the matter of Nicholas Overfield, bankrupt, of Bradford county, the petition of the First National Bank of Pittston, et al., creditors, was presented, and on motion of W. K. Jennings, Esq., their solicitor, a rule was granted on E. S. Davis, assignee, to show cause why he should not pay out of the funds in his hands, to certain lien creditors, the amount ascertained to be due them by Register Overton. Returnable ten days after service.

In the matter of Stevenson & Eicher, of Westmoreland county, bankrupts, the petition of the First National Bank, of Mount Pleasant, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens, was presented and referred to Register Marchand for examination and report.

In the matter of A. Ortleib & Co., bankrupts, of Allegheny county, the petition of Frazier & Bros. for certain rent claimed from the estate of the said bankrupts, was presented and referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

In the matter of Geo. W. Rockwell, of Erie county, bankrupt, the account of T. F. Woodruff, Esq., assignee, having been presented and filed on the 21st ult., and no exceptions thereto having been filed, it was ordered that said account be allowed, and that said assignee be permitted to resign, upon the payment of the balance in his hands, into the Registry of the Court, and be discharged from all the liabilities as assignee.

In the matter of John Murphy, bankrupt, of Westmoreland county, the assignee's return to the order for the sale of certain real estate was presented and confirmed *nisi*, subject to exceptions within ten days.

In the matter of Harbaugh, Mathias and Owens, of Pittsburgh, bankrupts, the petition of the assignee for leave to exchange certain stocks for bonds, was presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report, and on petition of assignee an order was made for the private sale of certain stocks of the Sheriff Sleeping and Parlor Car Company, and other interests.

Simmons & Co. et al., creditors, vs. Thos. J. Fearl, debtor, Somerset county. Additional creditors join in petition in bankruptcy. Answer and demurrer filed. Further argument on motion for injunction against certain execution creditors by Mr. Purviance for and General Coffroth against the same. The decision of the Court withheld.

L. P. Chester, vs. steam tug "Veteran No. 2," in admiralty. McKeesport Dry Dock Company allowed to intervene.

Morris & Co. vs. Williams, vs. S. Frankenstein, debtor, Clarion county. The petition of certain intervening creditors presented and ordered to be filed.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

[*Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.*]

Watterson vs. the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. Trespass.

Andrew Hampe, plaintiff in error vs. James Smith, defendant, in error. Rule on William Rorah, Alderman, to make a fuller return to the writ of certiorari in the above case.

Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Jacob Stuckrath. On motion a writ of *quo warranto* returnable January 21st, awarded.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(*Before Judge Ewing and White.*)

North American Oil Company, for use, vs. Andesco Oil Company; an action on a lease. Jury out.

Dillenbach vs. Jake Hill; an action on a promissory note. Jury withdrawn and case continued.

C. H. Black vs. W. H. McClelland; an action to recover damages for the loss of an eye. The parties got into an altercation in Alderman McMullen's office, when the eye of the plaintiff was knocked out with an umbrella in the hands of the defendant. On trial.

E. R. Sill, for use, vs. Dennis Maher. Rule on plaintiff to show cause why judgment should not be set aside at plaintiff's costs. Proceedings stayed.

William M. Kelly vs. McKee et al. Judgment opened and defendants allowed to plead, by consent.

Same vs. same. Same order made.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Collier.*)

Johanna C. Mayer, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Sarah Ross, was acquitted, and the prosecutrix directed to pay the costs.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the indictment for larceny as bailee against James Johnston on payment of costs by defendant. Henry Austin was the prosecutor.

The jury is out in the three cases against Christ Hope, charged in two indictments with malicious mischief in breaking down rail fences, and with assault and battery. The prosecutor in each case was James Glean.

Nicholas Eierman is on trial for the larceny of ten bushels of corn, worth fifty cents per bushel, charged by John Hoffman.

Peter Reitzel and Benzie Skonzie are on trial for larceny and receiving stolen goods. W. P. Rend is the prosecutor.

Surety and abandonment cases will be disposed of to-day.

ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY.

Looking Into the Books—Meeting of Stockholders—The Depositors Secured.

The suspension of the Allegheny Trust Company was a theme for general discussion in financial and commercial circles yesterday, but there was no great change in the situation of affairs. The wild rumors which were afloat on Thursday evening relative to the panicky condition of some other banks proved in every sense illusory, as all the banks mentioned proceeded with business as usual, and there was no financial trouble at any of them—save at one where there was "a run" for an hour or two, but it was stopped by the prompt payment of every claim.

The regular stockholders of the Trust Company held a meeting to devise measures for extricating the institution from its difficulty. The meeting was held at the banking house No. 43 North Diamond alley, and was attended by nearly every stockholder. The meeting organized by calling Hon. Alfred Slack to the chair, and Mr. Wm. Hamilton, to act as Secretary. The general state of the affairs was then laid before the meeting, and was fully discussed. The officers of the institution were called upon, but were unable to give an accurate detailed schedule of the Company's condition, as they had not completed the examination of all the accounts.

A general discussion then ensued, relative to the best plan of procedure, and finally a committee was appointed to take charge of the company's affairs, have matters straightened out, and a report made to the stockholders as soon as possible.

The gentlemen named in this committee were Capt. W. M. Martin, Mr. Wm. Semple, and Mr. James Andrews.

The character of this committee is an evidence that the work will be well and speedily done.

Another resolution was unanimously adopted, that the stockholders pledge themselves to pay the depositors the full amount of their deposits at the earliest possible date.

The meeting then adjourned to be reconvened at the call of the committee.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

A Fatal Accident—Further Particulars in Regard to the Man Who Was Killed on the Pan Handle Railroad.

Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, a man named Peter Coyle met with an accident on Forbes street, near Soho, which resulted in almost instant death. It appears that he, with a number of others, were engaged in working about a derrick which was run by a steam engine, when one of the fastenings gave way, causing it to fall over, the entire machinery, weighing about five tons, crushing him to the ground, mutilating his legs and a portion of his body to a horrible extent. The jury rendered a verdict that such accident was the result of unavoidable accident, and exonerated all who were connected with the working of the machinery. Deceased was thirty years of age, and leaves a child, his wife having died some time ago.

An inquest was held yesterday, on the body of the watchman who was killed on the Pan Handle Railroad, near Grafton Station, on Thursday morning. He was recognized to be Henry Thomas and had been in the employ of the Company for some time. The cause of the accident was clearly explained by the Engineer of the express train, who stated that at the point where Thomas was killed there was a double track, and two trains met—a freight going east and an express going west. It is supposed the unfortunate man stepped off one track, seeing the former train approaching, and on the other, not having noticed the Express coming up in the rear. The noise was so great that he was unable to hear, and of course he did not know the danger he was subjected,too until it was too late. The engineer further stated that the headlight of the freight engine blinded him so that he was unable to see the man on the track until his engine was only a few feet from him. The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of accidental death.

The following dispatch from the "Hub" fully explains itself:

65 SUMMER STREET,
BOSTON, January 1, 1875.

Mr. E. A. Rovster:

DEAR SIR:—Owing to the numerous failures occurring among our jobbing trade, and the generally unsafe condition of business, we have concluded to run off our present stock the agency of our retail store. Upon this receipt mark down every garment in your stock twenty or thirty per cent. and if you have any old lot of goods of any description mark them down to prices that will sell them and close them out. Yours truly,

JORDAN, CLARK & CO.

A rare opportunity is here offered to purchasers of clothing to secure the most excellent and fashionable suits at exceedingly low prices. Go at once to the Boston Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street.

The Best Company.

The long winter evening's call for the society of a good book, magazine or periodical, and Giddenfenny & Hess, No. 69 Fifth avenue, are prepared to supply parties with books of excellence, and all the latest magazines, monthlies and weeklies, as soon as published. Call at 69, and get a supply of good reading matter.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Penellings of Passing Events.

····It is said that there is quite a depression in the real estate business on the South Side.

····The Seventh street horse market has been abolished, and the enclosure leased for the storage of oil.

····Over one hundred and fifty applications have been made for positions on Mayor McCarthy's police force.

····The grocery of Mr. Ernest, on thirty-third street, was robbed on Thursday night of a considerable quantity of goods.

····McKeesport has a case of the can-can. An effort was made to abate it, but the prosecutor got mulcted in the costs.

····Subscribers who do not receive their paper regularly will please notify the office and the matter will be attended to at once.

····Miss Wells fell down a flight of stairs at the residence of Mr. Jamison, on Union Avenue, Allegheny, and fractured her right ankle.

·····In the case of McGunnigle vs. Nettie Adelia McKee, the Court decided that the Legislature has power to legitimatize an illegitimate child.

·····"Our Home Almanac," issued by the Herald Printing Company, Pittsburgh, South Side, is out and can be procured at the office of the *Herald*.

····There was no inquest held on the body of the infant son of Mr. Hans, who died yesterday morning, on Mt. Washington, as the Coroner thought it unnecessary.

····Mrs. Joseph Armstrong, residing on James street, Allegheny, slipped on the ice near the Third ward school house on Thursday, and in falling fractured her right arm.

····The two men who quit work at Skoenberger's mill on Monday last, say they did so of their own accord and not because of intimidation on the part of Union publishers.

····The office of the Steubenville *Gazette* will be sold at public sale on the 19th inst. Daily and semi-weekly papers are issued, and the establishment has a large advertising patronage.

····A young man who was caught pressing his sweetheart to his breast on Wylie avenue, last night, justifies himself on the ground that every man has a right to strain his own honey.

····Mrs. Sarah O'Hare, a resident of Ross street, was severely scalded on Thursday afternoon by her little son knocking a kettle of boiling water off the stove. She was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital.

····The State Grand Lodge of the American Order of Workingmen will hold its annual session in this city next week, at the hall of the Star of the West Lodge, in the Germania Bank building, on Wood street.

·····We have received a copy of the *Leader* Almanac for 1875 containing, in addition to the regular almanac calculations, tables of statistics and a chronological record of interesting home and foreign events of the year 1874.

····The doors of the Nation Trust Company were opened by Receiver Bailey yesterday for the purpose of paying to the stockholders sixteen and a half per cent. of their claims against the institution. It is generally understood that the place had a number of callers.

····An information was lodged before Deputy Mayor Salisbury, of the South Side, yesterday, against two men named Jeffries and Carroll, charging them with carrying away a quantity of coal from McNulty, Kennedy & Co., whose coal platforms are located at the head of Twelfth street.

·····About two o'clock yesterday after noon a brakeman, named Barney Burke, on the P. V. W. & C. R. R., had his left foot crushed between the bumpers of two freight cars at the outer depot in Allegheny. Dr. Buchanan attended him and had him removed to the West Pennsylvania Hospital.

·····Yesterday afternoon Mr. Willoughby Negley's barouche was badly used up on Fifth avenue, near Elm street, it being upset at this point. One side of it was completely demolished, and the man who were riding therein made a narrow escape from being severely injured, but as it was they escaped unhurt, save a few slight bruises.

·····Mayor Vansant, of Baltimore, in his annual message to Councils, refers as follows to the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad. "This Company has not, up to the present period, paid any interest upon the second mortgage bonds held by the city under the ordinances passed from time to time for the benefit of said Company, and I am advised that because of the large sum expended for putting the line of the road in a complete condition, and the stocking of it to meet the requirements of trade, the Company will not be able to pay the interest due on those bonds on the 1st of January, 1875. The bonds amount to $2,337,000; January 1st, 1875, the amount of interest due will be $280,440; City's aggregate interest in road $2,617,440."

·····We have received an earnest appeal to the benevolent for aid to the sufferers by the grasshopper ravages in Dakotah. The circular says: "Our people have been visited by that worst of plagues—the grasshopper—and have lost everything they endeavored to raise, and in consequence are undergoing great want and suffering, and many, unless we procure aid to relieve them, will starve ere they can procure another crop. The aid most needed is seed grain, or money to purchase it, clothing, supplies, and anything that can be used for the relief of those in want, and all will be gratefully received, impartially distributed and promptly accounted for. Goods sent for "Grasshopper Sufferers," will be transported free. Please mark all packages to Clay County Relief and Aid Society, Vermillion, Clay county, Dakotah Territory." This call for aid is certainly to the sympathies of the merciful, and will, we trust, receive attention.

·····The "American Historical Record" has taken a new departure, and will hereafter be known as *Potter's American Monthly*. It has been considerably enlarged and improved, and its range of subjects extended, so as to include all those interesting matters formerly in the "Record," while it retains the historical and antiquarian features, which has made it sought after *by old and young*. The January number gives the first of an illustrated series, by Benson J. Lossing, the historian, on "Historic Mansions & Historic Buildings of America." Accompanying a chapter on "Early Newspapers," is a *fac simile* of a copy of "*The Pennsylvania Gazette*," published in October, 1729, and printed by Benjamin Franklin and D. Hall. The number also contains several other historical articles, the opening chapters of "Tho Silent Witness," a tale, by Edmund Yates; entertaining miscellaneous articles, notes on current events, &c. It is well illustrated throughout, and will prove a more welcome visitor than ever to every family. Messrs. John E.